THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 29. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, Universal Lassitude, Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—a sacco—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
OR TO
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Immense Success of the Great Enterprise

The Land Lines to Cape Breton Working Excellently.

But the Steamer "Dauntless" is a Little Behind Time.

Therefore We are not Permitted to Hear from the Old World.

The Steamer "Dauntless" will be in This Morning.

And Then, if Nothing Happens, We Shall See What We Shall See.

A Little Account of How Messages Are Transmitted.

They Stop to Rest at Two or Three Places.

And There is Only One Operator in Each Office Where They are Received.

P. S.—The Steamer "Dauntless" will be in on Saturday Morning.

Then the Land Lines will be Opened and We Shall Hear Something.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

No Cable News Last Night.

NEW YORK, Friday, August 3—10·15 P. M.—The telegraph lines from this city to Aspy Bay are in excellent working condition to-night, and it was confidently expected that the Press would receive its regular despatches from London and Liverpool, before midnight. A despatch, however, from the operator at the telegraph office in Port Hood, N. S., states that the steamer *Dauntless* will arrive at Aspy Bay about daylight, Saturday morning, from Portau-Basque, and that the Superintendent of the lines has ordered them to be opened at 6 o'clock. With this information vouchsafed, the telegraph lines east of Calais, Me., thereupon closed.

Congratulatory Messages Between Queen Victoria and Government of Canada.

OTTAWA, Canada, August 3.—Complimentary greetings have passed between Queen Victoria and Governor Monck through the Atlantic cable. The despatch of the latter passed from Heart's Content to London in eleven minutes.

Cyrus W. Field and the Atlantic Cable.

PRELIMINARIES OF THE CABLE.

There is an unwritten history of the connection of Mr. Field with the Atlantic Cable that may have a peculiar interest at this time. Mr. Field desired to change his business, and looked around for some sphere for his peculiar talent. He called one day on Moses Taylor, one of our wealthy and public-spirited men, and proposed to open a new line of railroad across the Isthmus, and so create a new line to California. This new project was open in the mind of Mr. Taylor, to serious objections, and, so far as he was concerned, was abandoned. Soon after Mr. Field called again; he had now a project, he said, that was not open to the objections stated by Mr. Taylor, and to which Mr. Field asked attention.

It was to purchase the telegraph lines in the Provinces, and connect them with the United States. The Company held a valuable charter from the New Brunswick Parliament. It was unable to carry on business, and the whole franchise could be purchased at a small cost, and, when put in complete repair, would prove a valuable investment. The charter was examined and found not to be satisfactory. But it was said if the charter could be changed and amended, and the lines put at a low price, the purchase would be made. Mr. Field agreed to visit New Brunswick, and obtain the changes needed in the charter, and to do this if paid $1000 and his expenses. The desired alterations were made. Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt, and C. W. Field put in the sum of $10,000 each, and became the Company.

THE CABLE SUGGESTED.

The success of this line did not equal the anticipations of the new Company. It seemed likely to be a failure. The boats had agreed to stop at the telegraph stations, to and from Europe. They did so for a time. But the fog made the stoppings at times dangerous, and ships refused to call, and so business seemed to take its flight from the line. Soon, Mr. Field met the Company with a new suggestion—Why not lay a cable across the Atlantic, and so be independent of steamships and steam companies? Mr. Field was full of it then, as he has been ever since. He won over his little company. He obtained subscriptions to stock. He crossed the water on the one great mission that now filled all his soul, and to which he has since devoted his life.

HOW PROGRESS WAS MADE.

Mr. Field began the work of raising money in London. He had to stretch out his hands and lift up his voice to a gainsaying people. He put a coil of ocean cable about his neck and went from banker to banker, from capitalist to capitalist, working day by day, never weary, never disheartened by refusals. Persecuted or repulsed in one place, he went to another. He gained his point day by day till the first cable was sent down to its ocean bed.

DARK DAYS.

The first failure was repaired, and the second cable took the place of the last one. Weary and sad, but with strong faith in the ultimate success of the work, Mr. Field came home after the failure of the second attempt to lay the cable. Few spoke words of cheer or hope. The little company who had raised the infant $10,000 up to among the fifties and the hundreds of thousands, had no more they wanted cast into the depth of the sea. They regarded the thing as impracticable, and wanted to hear no more about the cable. But Mr. Field told the gentlemen that he would never give it up—while life lasted he would renew the attempt till it was a success. Like Peter the Hermit he began the new crusade. Partly from pity, partly from love of the pluck Mr. Field displayed, from one cause or another, quite a liberal subscription was obtained for the third attempt.

MR. FIELD ABROAD.

England was more obdurate than America. No one wanted to see the face of Mr. Field, and he was made to know that fact. Doors were closed against him. Millionaires would not hear him talk. Some thought his tongue like that of the charmer, and fled from his approach. He was regarded as an enthusiast merely. But steadily Mr. Field proceeded. He went where he was not wanted. He came at odd times and in odd places—in the counting-house and at the country-seat; in the city home and in the mart of trade. He gained his point. Some were convinced; some wanted to get rid of the importunity; some were willing to throw away a small sum because they liked the persistency of the man; a few had their waning faith revived, and like the old hunter Henry Clay told of, were willing to pick flint and try again. But Mr. Field cared not what the motive, so long as he had funds and the two continents were united.

LAND, HO!

By the side of Fulton, who started in his little boat up the Hudson amid the jeers of the multitude, who expected and wished a failure; by the side of Goodyear, in poverty and reproach, pursuing his marvellous inventions to their completion; by the side of Morse, who, in the packet ship on the ocean, while conversing with a Boston physician, announced that he could send a message around the world, and was laughed at for his avowal,—Mr. Field will now take his place among the world's benefactors, because of his success.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tardiness in Forwarding Cable Despatches.

EXPLANATORY FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT.

It is an almost incredible fact that *all* the despatches from Europe by the cable have thus far reached this city at a very late hour of the night.

Upon investigation for the cause of delay in the reception of despatches from Aspy Bay, we find a system prevailing which for stupidity surpasses anything ever met with.

This system appears to be to receive at Port Hood the whole batch of messages at Aspy Bay, then they are sent to Sackville, then to Calais, and then to New York, each different place receiving the whole number of messages at its office before attempting to send any through.

It seems that, for the sake of economy, there is but one operator stationed at each place. An additional force will probably be put on one of these days, but precisely when we are not informed.

The Tariff of the Atlantic Telegraph.

To the Editor of the New York *Times*:—You refer this morning to the tariff for messages over the Atlantic Cable, which you think exorbitant, and to savor of "extortion." May I suggest one or two reflections to modify your judgment?

The Atlantic Telegraph Company was organized in 1856. For ten long years it has been endeavoring to lay a cable across the ocean. It has sent out five expeditions, and has probably sunk not less than ten millions of dollars, which has been literally thrown into the sea. After so many losses and sacrifices, it is hardly to be expected that at the first moment of success, they should be content with simple interest for their money.

Men who embark in an undertaking so difficult, and of which the result is so remote and uncertain, always expect a large return if they succeed. I believe it is a law in all business transactions that the greater the risk and hazard the greater should be the contingent profit. Where men take upon themselves the chance of losing all, they may fairly ask a good return, if, by their sagacity or their energy and perseverance, they carry the day.

But further, the risk is not over. True, the cable is laid and working, but so it did in 1858, yet in three or four weeks it began to speak brokenly, and soon was dumb forever. So it may be now. Its projectors hope not. They have great confidence, because the new cable has been made with infinite care and laid in a perfect condition. But they are not blind to the fact that it may stop to-morrow. A business involving such great and constant risk can only be conducted at corresponding rates.

But the chief reason which has determined the present tariff, is the necessity of keeping it so high as to prevent an overcrowding of messages. If it were put low, it is probable that more messages would be offered in twenty four hours than could be sent in a week. The line would be choked up. As all would have to take their turn, messages handed in to-day could not be sent till next week. This would defeat the very object of a telegraph, which is an instant transmission of messages. In that case, we may as well send letters by a steamer.

To have it of any use it is absolutely necessary to clear the deck every day. Whoever considers that this is the only link between the whole system of telegraphs in this country, reaching to the Pacific Ocean, and the system in Great Britain, and on the Continent, extending across Asia to India, and to the borders of China, must see that the pressure of messages may be very great.

Such was the fear of this that in London those who had the most experience in English and Continental lines, said the rate ought to be two guineas a word. This pressure may be diminished in a few weeks. If the *Great Eastern* succeeds in getting up the cable of last year, and completing it, the Company will have two lines instead of one. If the present success proves permanent, other lines will be laid hereafter.

In two or three years there may be a dozen cables across the ocean. With increased facilities the business may be done at lower rates. Then it will be very easy to reduce the tariff to one half or a quarter. I hope the time will come when this means of communication will not be the luxury of the rich, but within the means of every Irish and German emigrant who may wish to send a message across the Atlantic. Yours truly,

New York, Aug. 1, 1866. HENRY M. FIELD.

A "Slow and Sure" Telegraph Line.

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

We have no despatches from Europe for the readers of the *Times* this morning. It appears (as we are informed) that the wheezy little steamer that brings the precious documents from Newfoundland to Cape Breton is not to arrive until some time this morning; that upon getting this information, the manager of the land lines hence to Cape Breton shut up shop and sent word that we need not expect anything to-night.

All right, De Sauty; but it is cruel hard upon the enterprising manufacturers of "Special telegrams from Europe to the New York ——;" the reader can fill the blank with whichever of the two names he thinks most proper. The public are already sharply criticizing these disappointments, and it is widely believed that there is a vast deal of humbug in the matter.

If the great cable is working as represented, the with of the news in the London papers of Friday morning should have been at Port-au Basque by 9 o'clock of that day; the steamer should have done her ninety miles to Aspy Bay by 3 P. M., and the news should have been here in time for late afternoon editions. But instead of this we have for our very latest two lines of ten words each, dated London *last Wednesday*, giving the prices of one or two stocks.

If the cable stories of the splendid working are true, there must have been, at least a week ago, a definite understanding between Prussia and Austria, either for peace or continued war. Why does not the cable, which "works splendidly," report the result? It is of a thousand times more value than the price of Illinois Central. Where is De Sauty?

SERENADE TO MR. PEABODY.—A very genteel party of Canadian ladies and gentlemen, mainly from Gananauqua, with a fine band of music, paid their respects to the great American and London banker, at Clayton, last Friday evening, by giving him a serenade. The party had been out on a picnic excursion among the islands, and learning Mr. Peabody's headquarters were at the Johnson Hotel in Clayton (Mr. Peabody is spending a few days among the islands fishing), the party "swung in shore," and spent the early hours of evening in a "little dance" at Reed's Hall, after which came the serenade. The distinguished banker acknowledged the compliment in a very appropriate speech of ten or fifteen minutes; which ended, the party, well pleased with their reception, returned to their chartered steamer, and left for home, happy with the finale of the day's enjoyment.—*Watertown Reunion, August 2.*

LETTER FROM GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Are there any Iscariots, Catilines, Arnolds, and McGees in America?—Terrific Attack on the Radicals and Defense of Andrew Johnson—Train Gives the Fenian Leaders a Chance of Escape—Epitaph on the Dead Dog Party—Satire, Sarcasm, and Anathemas—Overboard with the Radicals, and Up with the National Union Men—George Francis Train to One Million of Irish Voters in America.

GREENOUGH PLACE, NEWPORT, Aug. 3, 1866.

THE INVASION OF CANADA WAS THE MOST GIGANTIC SWINDLE OF OUR TIME!—THREE CHEERS FOR JUDAS ISCARIOT!

He never tried to sell out the Irish to the Dead Dog Party! Three cheers for Catiline! He never tried to sell the Irish to that revolutionary junto that burned the Ursuline Convent, rode Catholic priests on a rail, and broke into Catholic churches. Three cheers for Benedict Arnold! He never offered the Irish vote to a Know-Nothing Congressman, or Thad. Stevens, disunionist, for a swindling-neutrality-resolution-man-of-potash!

Three cheers for Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the meanest of renegade Irishmen. He never was mean enough to try and charm the Irish vote over the negro suffrage Styx. These distinguished radicals have placed me under obligations for never having asked the Irish to vote the negro as their equal.

OVERBOARD WITH THE RADICALS AND UP WITH THE NATIONAL UNION MEN.

Sir Roche Boyle thanked his God that he had a country to sell. Even Cromwell was disgusted when a reward was offered for some one to turn the spit when he ordered the Mayor of Drogheda to be roasted, to see an Irishman offer his services for the cooking execution. Surely these are slanders against the noblest race that ever fought, or bled, or died. A cry is going over the land that the Irish Senators are selling out the Irish. 'Tis time to stop the slander. I know Roberts. Did he not introduce me, as President of the Fenian Senate, when I addressed that great Fenian Congress at Philadelphia? How eloquent his words read now! I know Gibbons, of Philadelphia. Did he not speak burning words of love for Ireland that memorable night when the Academy of Music had 600 Fenian Centres on the stage? I know Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati. Did he not write me a letter worthy of a Sheridan or a Burke? I know Scanlan, of Chicago. Has any Fenian song been written so full of fire as that of his? I know Morrison, and Daly, and Carey, and all these Senatorial chiefs, and do not believe that they would traffic with the honest patriotism of an Irish heart.

If these gentlemen are seen much in the company of Colfax and Boutwell, and other radical Congressmen, rest assured it is to get them committed to a policy that will heap coals of fire on the head and tail of England.

I know Meehan, the Irish editor; he surely knows his countrymen too well to act the Thomas D'Arcy McGee against Andrew Johnson—the long tried-friend of Ireland and Irishmen.

DOWN WITH THE RADICALS AND UP WITH THE NATIONAL UNION MEN.

An Irishman hates a negro and a snake. Three cheers for the snake; for is he not a nobler thing than the leader who would dare to barter away the Irish vote to the natural enemy of her race? A leader who would trifle with our Irishmen's patriotism should be shot at sight. God bless the Irish—they are not my kith or kindred; but they are as dear to me as my own blood. Possessing often more heart than head, this impulsive people are sometimes led into quagmires by scamps who make bids for promotion over the graves of their countrymen.

THE INVASION OF CANADA WAS THE MOST GIGANTIC SWINDLE OF OUR TIME.

Money had been paid, and something must be done. Hence a raid on the Canadian border, not for action, but effect. O'Neill was honest, and Spear, and Sweeney. Surely those who gave the orders from afar off were equally so.

Irishmen, have I ever deceived you? Look over my record. When the nation had negro on the brain, I had Irishman on the brain. Twenty years I have stood almost alone by your wonderful race and marvellous people. Have I ever courted your votes? Would I ever accept aught but your good-will? Who was with Smith O'Brien in Australia? I was. Who exerted himself for the liberation of John Mitchel? I did. Who gave him his liberty? The man some of you have gone back on—Andrew Johnson.

Who made the speech in London on the "Downfall of England," before the Saint Patrick's Society? I did. Who opposed the Campo Bello raid? I did. Who addressed a hundred audiences, giving the proceeds to Irish nationality? I did. Did I not show you the madness of the Canadian raid? Did I not caution you against such mad action?

Irishmen! If you shall stand by me as I have stood by you, through bad repute and good repute, let me command you to halt! Reflect a little before you censure the President. Ponder well your action. Will you debase your franchise? Will you create a million of black votes, and place them in the hands of the radicals to use against the Catholics when the negro war is over? Did not Paine propose and Boutwell threaten revolution? Have we not had blood enough spilt for the Africans? How that Calcutta Cholera song, among the dead officers in the mess-room, rings in my ears:—

So fill up your glasses steady,
This world is a world of lies;
Here is a cup to the dead already,
And hurrah for the next that dies.

The Copperhead, Rebel, disloyal, disunion Club of Fifteen, led by the faro-table chieftain of Congress, has made a bid for your votes. Don't be swindled. Irish votes cannot be bought and sold. There is the mistake our people have made. But Irishmen have been before, and may again be deceived by their so-called leaders. Let them try it this time, and a curse will blacken their political life forever.

What! curse them? Ay, from every stone:
On the green sward of history
Should gush the awful monotone
That tells their monstrous infamy.
Curse them? Why, every mountain peak
Should find a tongue to damn their name;
The hills should hear the valleys shriek
Their immortalities of shame;
Each brooklet, in its winding course,
Should babble its vindictive curse.

A detected burglar cries, Stop thief!—so some of these disappointed men strive to turn the Irish wrath against the President, to save themselves from being torn limb from limb by those who have swindled them out of their hard earned gains.

You have one friend in this country who never sneered at your race—never called you, as the radicals do, d——d Irishmen. That man is the head centre of constitutional liberty in this grand old land of ours—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee—a name you have cheered with me before a hundred audiences.

Who fought almost single-handed, that gigantic conspiracy against the Know-Nothings? Andrew Johnson.

Who made that eloquent speech in defense of the Catholics, against Clingman? Andrew Johnson.

Who refused to tax the Irish, in order to make a grand pauper house for negroes, by vetoing the infamous Freedmen's Bureau bill? Andrew Johnson.

Who furnished transportation for the Fenian army after their leaders had swindled them into crossing the Canadian border? Andrew Johnson.

Who, in his great inaugural speech, offended foreign and domestic autocrats by saying that he was of the people, and with the people, and that all power came from the people? Andrew Johnson.

Who called Stevens, Sumner, and Phillips traitors, in his 22d of February speech, because they intended to enfranchise the negro and disfranchise the Irishman? Andrew Johnson.

Who solemnly swore, so help him God, that there shall be no eleven Irelands in the South? Andrew Johnson.

Then stand by the guns, boys, and vote down the Black House at one end of the avenue and vote up the White House at the other.

If the Irish discover that their leaders are cheating them, may God have mercy on their souls! The so-called repeal of neutrality laws is the last radical swindle.

Now is the time to stand by the President. The radicals at New Orleans have started the revolution.

Three cheers for the Philadelphia Convention, and Andrew Johnson its prophet.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

Accident on the Rutland and Washington Railroad—A Passenger Train Trown Down an Embankment—Several Persons Injured.

RUTLAND, August 3.—An accident occurred on the Rutland and Washington Railroad, near Granville, New York, to-day, to the New York express train, which left here at 12·40 P. M., by which two passenger cars were thrown from the track; one of them filled with passengers rolling down a high embankment, and injuring six or eight passengers, some of them seriously. The conductor and brakesman of the train were also somewhat injured, though not seriously. The wreck has been removed and the road is now clear.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 4, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull, but prices are steady. Government bonds are firmly held. 7·30s sold at 104¼. 108⅝ was bid for 5-20s; 109¼ for 6s of 1881; and 99¼ for 10-40s. City loans are without change; the new issue sold at 98¼, and old do. at 94¼.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 125, an advance of 2; Reading at 56, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¾@32⅞, the latter rate an advance of ⅜ on the closing price last evening; Northern Central at 46¼, a slight decline; and Minehill at 55½, an advance of ½. 57 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 38 for Little Schuylkill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 37½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares are dull. Spruce and Pine sold at 38½; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 44 for Fifth and Sixth; 21¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 18⅝ for Hestonville.

Canal shares are also dull and rather lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35½, a decline of ¼; and Lehigh Navigation at 57¾, a decline of ¼; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 226 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 54½ for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 95½ for Kensington; 52½ for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; 50 for Commonwealth; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 148; 11 A. M., 147⅛; 12 M., 147; 1 P. M., 147¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The foreign exchange market has been dull, and rates experienced a further slight decline. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted second hand near the close of business at 107¼@107⅜, short sight 108⅛@10,9⅛; but the leading drawers asked 108 for their long date, and 109⅛ for their three days' bills. Commercial bills are difficult of sale, and nominally rated at 106@107. Bills on Paris at 60 days were quoted at 5f. 22½c.@5f. 21c., three days 5f. 16¼c.@5f. 15c.; on Hamburg 37@37½; on Berlin 73@74; on Bremen 78@79.

"The official returns of the export and import trade of this port for the month of June, completing the fiscal year have just been published. The value of the imports is stated in gold, exclusive of freight and charges, while that of the exports is in currency. The imports in June were valued at $22,786,652 against $16,855 321 for the same month last year, and $23,726,314 for the of 1864. The exports during the same month in 1866 were valued at $10 262,418, exclusive of specie; in 1865 at $8,246,644; and in 1864 at $19,864,442. The imports for the first six months of the present year were valued at $165 403 - 61, against $820,122,052 for the same time in 1865, and $158,258,539 for that of 1864. The exports to foreign ports for the corresponding period of 1866 were, exclusive of specie, $107,738,917; in 1865, $70,926,685, and in 1864, $89,276,442."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad	b10 56⅛		

FIRST BOARD.

$2630·33 Pa 5s	93½	25 sh Cam & Am	.s.125
$2000 War & Fra 7s	80	100 sh Reading R	R. 55
$1000 Sch Nav Loan	85	100 sh Pa & E	32½
$1000 C & A 6s 89	88½	100 sh do	.s60wn 32½
$2100 U S 7-30s June	104½	300 sh do	.lots30 32½
40 sh St Nch Coal	2¼	10 sh N Central	46½
100 sh do	.s 2·56	21 sh Spr & Pine	38½
100 sh Sch N pf	.b5 35½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold		147	147½
American Silver, 4s and 5s		138	—
Compound Interest Notes:—			
" "	June, 1864	13⅞	13⅞
" "	July, 1864	12⅞	13⅛
" "	August, 1864	12⅞	12⅞
" "	October, 1864	11⅛	11⅜
" "	Dec., 1864	10⅜	10⅝
" "	May, 1865	8⅜	8⅝
" "	August, 1865	6⅞	7⅛
" "	Sept., 1865	6⅜	6⅝
" "	October, 1865	5⅞	6⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 4.—There is some demand for the better brands of Flour, but other descriptions are not wanted and cannot be disposed of unless at a material concession in prices. There is no demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at $6 75@7·50 for superfine; $7·70@8·50 for extras; $10 25@11 for fresh ground new wheat do.; $9@10 50 for Northwestern extra family; $10·50@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing. We quote the former at $4·25, and the latter at $4 75@5 25 ₱ bbl. for Brandywine.

The Wheat Market is quiet, with sales of 3000 bushels good and prime new Southern red at $2 50@2·52½, and 2·00 bushels Missouri on secret terms. Prices of white are nominal. Rye is unchanged. We quote at 90c @$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. There is not much doing in Corn, and only 3000 bushels sold at 90c. for yellow, and 89@90c. for Western mixed. Oats are inactive. We quote at 55@56c. for Southern, and 50@53c. for Western.

Nothing doing in Barley and Malt.

Cloverseed may be quoted at $6 50@7 ₱ 64 lbs.; and Flaxseed at $3·45.

Whisky unchanged. Sales of 160 barrels Pennsylvania at 42 25; and Ohio at $2·29.

AN OLD PAUPER.—A pauper named James Maley, 106 years of age, died on Thursday at the Liverpool Workhouse. He had been an inmate for nine years.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, August 4.

Secretary McCulloch—Collector Smythe.

A delegation from the New York bankers and brokers arrived in town yesterday, and waited upon the President to secure the removal of Secretary McCulloch. There are many rumors to-day on the street as to efforts being made for the removal of Collector Smythe, of New York city. The opposition comes from the Weed faction.

Appointment of Sloanaker.

A. B. Sloanaker was unexpectedly appointed and commissioned yesterday as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. His bonds were immediately filed.

Jefferson Davis.

Charles O'Conor, Esq., counsel for Jefferson Davis, arrived in town yesterday from a visit to his client at Fortress Monroe. He finds Mr. Davis' health in nowise improved since his last visit, and thinks if anything he is physically a little weaker, though his mental faculties continue with their wonted freshness. From sunrise to sunset he is allowed full freedom inside the fort, going whither he chooses unattended, he being on parole; but the returning of the prisoner to close confinement when the sun goes down is what is now affecting his condition more than aught else.

The nights being warm and close, and, what is still worse, being away from the society of his wife and children, at twilight he feels bitterly this continued over-anxiety of his solitary confinement. The reports of the Congressional Committee regarding Mr. Davis have given no cause of apprehension to the counsel or client, that the latter's complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln can be proved. The visit was in nowise the result of that report.

When, or whether Mr. Davis will be tried at all, can at present be purely a matter of speculation, the authorities in no manner giving the least hint. Mr. Stanbery, the new Attorney-General, will give his attention to the various papers in the case as soon as he shall become a little more conversant with the duties of his office; and before the October Term of the Virginia United States District Court, the several legal advisers of the Government will hold a consultation with reference to the merits of the Jeff. Davis indictment.

Races at Medway, Mass.

BOSTON, August 3.—A match for $2000, mile heats, best three in five, came off at Mystic Park this afternoon, between the black mare Blackstone Belle and the chesnut gelding John Morgan. The whole five heats were trotted. Blackstone Belle won the second, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2m. 35s.; 2m. 32½s.; 2m. 33s.; 2m. 33s.; and 2m. 36s.

American Dental Association.

BOSTON, August 3.—The American Dental Association was visited by Governor Bullock this morning, who welcomed the Association to Boston.

The reports and essays have all been submitted, and were discussed this morning.

The evening session was devoted to the adoption of a code of Dental Ethics.

A Bull-Baiting Despatch.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The *Commercial* of this city has a rumor that the London telegram of yesterday quotes United States bonds at 68½; also that orders for large quantities of Five-twenties will be received per the cable, and be shipped to-morrow.

The Atlantic Cable.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Nova Scotia telegraph line has been down this morning between Sackville and Port Hood, and has not yet resumed operations.

THE STATE PRISONER.

Charles O'Conor's Interview with Jefferson Davis—Hopes of a Speedy and Fair Trail for Mr. Davis, or, a Release on Bail.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—Charles O'Conor, Esq., has arrived here, and been closeted for two days with his client. Only he, Mr. Davis, and the massive granite walls of casemate No 7, second row, front of Fortress Monroe, are aware of the purport of this close conference.

There is, however, this much to be augured from Mr. O'Conor's appearance here at this particular juncture. He must have received some assurance from the powers that be that Jefferson Davis will soon have a fair trial or be liberated on heavy bonds. Certain it is that great influence is at work with President Johnson to interpose his strong arm in this case; and while such men as Mr. Greeley and other noted Republicans are willing to become bondsmen for Davis, why should the radical party dissent from granting the unfortunate captive his freedom on parole?

This very day there is a capital of $5,000,000 ready to be pledged for Mr. Davis to appear either for trial or be on his good behavior. A few more weeks will demonstrate how far the radical Secretary of War care yet to go, and when the Supreme Court of the United States for this district again convenes he can still retain his prisoner under the control of the mighty bayonet. Mr O'Conor leaves to-night for New York, when he will lay the result of his consultation with Mr Davis before Mr James T. Brady and his other colleagues, and they together will work on that for the defense of Mr. Davis.—*N. Y. World.*

FREE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—The following is the Letter Carriers' full delivery report for July, 1866:—

	Delivered Mail Letters.	*Delivered Drop Letters.*	*Delivered Newspapers.*	*Letters Collected.*
New York	863 258	311 675	108.561	1,071 390
Philada	438.021	163,023	122,472	583 958
Chicago	289,181	24 605	48 726	229 258
Boston	261 462	48 088	38,993	323,896
St Louis	215,160	16 204	44 034	101,629
Baltimore	166.571	13 208	37,731	87 258
Brooklyn	134,048	10 815	22 978	87 313
Cleveland	111,118	5 736	34 816	77.509
Cincinnati	106,220	12,510	18 782	76,833
Washington	97,100	7,955	24 606	53 359
Detroit	72,393	6 581	22,070	40 546
Pittsburg	62 355	1,861	18,673	27,113

JENKINS AT SANDRINGHAM.—The Prince of Wales took part in a cricket match on Tuesday, playing with the 1 Zingari Club. On Wednesday the *Morning Post* published the following by "electric telegraph:"—"The Zingari's first innings—the Prince of Wales played a splendid game." Unfortunately for the *Post*, the more veritable score-sheet showed the entry—"H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, 0!"

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Campaign in Bohemia.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The smoke of battle has at length sufficiently cleared away from the German battle-fields to enable us to comprehend the military operations that have effected so many changes in the map of Europe. A review of the situation shows that the surprising success of Prussia has been obtained by means of that boldness and celerity that always constitute the elements of victory in warfare. In this respect the Prussian generals rival, if they do not excel, the astonishing rapidity of the great Napoleon, who utterly confounded the slow-moving commanders of his time by the swiftness and force of his attacks. But if the Prussians have improved on the teachings of history, the Austrians have apparently lost none of their characteristic dulness and inactivity. They have suffered themselves to be outgeneralled and overwhelmed as completely under Marshal Benedek as they were under Generals Mack and Wurmser. The superiority of the Prussian needle-guns is only an incident of the greater enterprise and sagacity of the authorities of Berlin.

The brief, decisive campaign in Bohemia depended on a question of time. Victory seemed to belong to the side that would first take the initiative. It was a race for Berlin or Vienna. In war, as in chess, the aggressive side is generally the stronger. This was more particularly the case in the German campaign. If the Austrians had anticipated the Prussians a few days, they might have changed the entire course of history. It was a grave mistake for Marshal Benedek to permit the Prussians to carry the war into Bohemia. He should have assumed the initiative, and pushed his forces into Silesia and threatened Berlin. It is said that this was actually the plan of Marshal Benedek, but that his views were overruled by the Vienna Cabinet. There was so much diplomatic and other talk about the guiltiness of commencing bloodshed, that the Emperor of Austria hesitated to cut away from all the chances of peace by an absolute invasion of Prussian territory. He was waiting for the sanction of the German Diet, and for some lucky chance of diplomatic intervention that never occurred. While he was hesitating the golden opportunity was lost. The Prussians were permitted to penetrate into Bohemia, and gained, almost without a blow, a strategic victory that never should have been yielded except as the result of a defeat. Bohemia is an Austrian province of five millions of inhabitants, situate on the southern borders of Prussia, between Saxonia, Silesia, and Moravia. It is a kind of natural basin, bounded on three sides by mountains, and the open part fronting Vienna. The mountain passes through which the Prussians defiled from Saxony and Silesia were very defensible, and it is more reasonable to suppose that a general of Marshal Benedek's acknowledged skill should have been prevented from occupying them by diplomatic interference than that he should have overlooked their importance. Be this as it may, the Austrians, in place of marching through their own passes to invade Silesia, and drive the enemy out of Saxony, allowed the Prussians to penetrate through them at various points, and to concentrate their forces for the decisive battle of Sadowa.

The Prussian campaign in Bohemia must always rank as one of the most brilliant operations in the history of warfare. There are few examples of combinations so ably planned, and so skilfully and successfully carried out! Perhaps the nearest approach to it was General Grant's grand campaign against the Confederacy, with this difference, that the lieutenants of the American General operated in sections of the country larger than all Germany. It is now understood that the credit of organizing the entire Prussian campaign is due to General von Moltke, the King of Prussia's Chief of Staff. The results rank him as the foremost strategist in Europe. So far there has not been a single defect or error in their campaign. Every combination was successfully effected with a precision that will appear amazing when we consider the thousand accidents to which the best laid military schemes are liable. Great praise is also due to the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, the commanders of the two Prussian armies of invasion, for the eminent ability displayed by them in executing the plans of the campaign. The King of Prussia is singularly fortunate in being ably served, and in the fact that the best generals and supporters of his throne are of his own blood. The Hohenzollerns stand out as the ablest dynasty in Europe. Certainly it has lost nothing in force and character since the days of the great Frederick.

The Prussians invaded Bohemia from three separate points in Saxony and Silesia, and with as many armies. The 1st Army was commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, the 2d Army by the Crown Prince, and the 3d Army by General Von Bittenfeld. These armies entered Bohemia through passes separated from right to left by a distance of from a hundred and fifty to two hundred miles. The 1st Army moved down on the 25th of June from Reichenberg, a town on the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia, about sixty miles southeast of Dresden, and about an equal distance from Sadowa, the scene of the decisive battle of the 3d of July. The Crown Prince on the same day pushed a portion of his army through the defiles in the direction of Brannau, on the borders of Silesia and Bohemia, while General Bittenfeld, with the 3d Army, or the Army of the Elbe, invaded Bohemia on the line of the Elbe further down towards Bavaria. The Army of Prince Frederick Charles was thus in the centre. The Army of the Elbe had comparatively little fighting. The King of Bavaria was relied upon to keep it in check, and undoubtedly could have done so, but the Bavarians, as usual, played fast and loosses, and did nothing to prevent the junction of General Bittenfeld with the 1st Army Corps. The Prussians were induced to divide their forces from the necessity of covering Silesia and Saxony from the danger of Austrian invasion.

The Austrians disputed the advance of the first and second armies with great spirit. But Marshal Benedek was under the necessity of dividing his forces, and perhaps was not ready to advance his whole army. At any rate the Prussians contrived to push forward their advance. A battle was fought every day for ten days, the result in each case being against the Austrians. The brunt of the fighting was done by the Crown Prince of Prussia. He defeated the Austrians at Nachod and Trautenau on the 27th, and afterwards at Skalitz. The latter contest was a desperate affair. The Prussian cavalry for the first time met and defeated the famous Austrian cavalry, the Prussian cavalry thundering right into the Austrian curassiers and bearing them down. At another battle, subsequently fought by the Crown Prince, the Prussian cavalry achieved an equally decided success. The fighting of the second army appears to resemble the series of contests fought by General Sherman in the Chattanooga range when General Johnston was successively dislodged from one position after another. The Crown Prince gained in these mountain battles fifteen thousand prisoners and twenty-four guns, besides colors and standards. Still more, his successes enabled him to cross the Upper Elbe and unite with the First and Third Armies under Frederick Charles, in time to effect the defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa.

The First Army had effected a junction on the 28th of June, with General Bittenfeld's command at Munchengratz, a town about thirty miles from Horitz, near the battle-field of Sadowa. The Austrians were rapidly concentrating, with their line stretching from Sadowa, in the direction of Koniggratz. The Prussians approached the Austrian outposts on the 2d of July, and the great battle took place on the following day. The Prussians endeavored to turn the Austrian left; Marshal Benedek, no doubt, anticipated an easy victory over the divided Prussians, and at one o'clock in the day it looked as if the Prussians had been defeated. But at that hour the army of the Crown Prince, by a wonderful stroke of good fortune, or good management, or both, appeared in, and cut right into the Austrian centre, rolling it back, and defeating the entire army. It has since transpired that if the Prussians had followed up their victory, and attacked the Austrians during the panic and confusion incident to the retreat, that they might have utterly ruined Benedek's army, and gone into Vienna without another contest. But a victory is only just less exhausting than a defeat. The Prussians had no reserves to push on for the prize within their grasp, and the Austrian Empire was granted a longer tenure of existence.

Marshal Benedek was virtually superseded. The Archduke Albert, the victor of Custozza, was recalled from Venetia, and appointed Commander-in-chief of the Army of Vienna, composed, for the most part, of troops withdrawn from Benedek, who is thus reduced to the condition of a general without an army. Marshal Benedek's course in this campaign is open to considerable criticism. We are not yet in possession of data to warrant a definite conclusion respecting his precise responsibility for the failures he incurred. It is, however, enough to know that he has failed. He performed nothing in the campaign in Bohemia worthy of his splendid reputation. Perhaps he was a victim of the incapacity of his subordinates and superiors, and of red tape and official stupidity and routine. But he must have had inherent defects. He was too slow, and probably too sanguine. He should not have permitted the Prussians such easy access through the mountain defiles of Bohemia, and he should have overwhelmed them in detail. The combination of the three Prussian armies at the right time and place must always be fatal to Benedek's reputation as a general. Perhaps, also, he calculated a little too largely on catching the Prussians in a trap. There can be no doubt that an Austrian victory would have been even more disastrous to the Prussians than the battle of Sadowa was to the Austrians. Very few Prussians could have escaped back through the mountains if Sadowa had resulted differently. They would have been overwhelmed, and Benedek could easily have carried out his threat of capturing Berlin. But these contingencies only illustrate the infinite chances of war. The Prussians calculated and fought well. The stern logic of the sword has decided the long-vexed question of Austrian or Prussian supremacy in Germany. Prussia will henceforth be the representative of German nationality. The dream of the school-men and the aspirations of poets has been realized. The Germans are no longer without a country. A new nation of thirty millions has suddenly started into existence. The Germans have shown that they are as brave as they are industrious and learned; and we may be sure that even Bismark cannot long deprive them of the constitutional rights that may be expected to follow as a complement of an assured nationality, known and respected throughout the world. In place of thirty-five free and independent States to vex and torment the people, there will be only one—Prussia—and all true Germans will rally around her as the representative and champion of "Der Faderland."

The Late Session of Congress.

From the Nation.

The Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States has closed its first session, having submitted its policy to the country, after long consideration and debate. By its fruits it will be judged; and the judgment to be passed upon it is the main question at issue in the approaching political campaign.

It is comparatively easy to "lay judgment to the line and rigeteousness to the plummet" in criticizing the actions of others. We have naturally given much thought to the state of the country, and arrived at very definite conclusions as to the policy which it would be be best for the nation to adopt. It costs little trouble to compare the action of Congress with the course thus marked out for it; to praise it where it has followed that course, and to condemn it where it has failed to do so. But when our criticism was complete, its value would be neutralized by hundreds of contemporaneous critics, all equally sincere and equally in earnest, and no two of them exactly agreeing with us. Congress is a body of 240 persons, 160 of whom have been compelled to agree upon a policy. Could any of its critics select 160 intelligent, active, well-known citizens, from as many different districts, who would agree with each other, and with the person selecting them, upon every question pertaining to reconstruction? We do not believe that Mr. Phillips on the one side, or Mr. Johnson on the other, could succeed in procuring an *honestly* unanimous body of 160 men, if either of them were entrusted with the nomination of Congress to-day. Certainly we are not so presumptuous as to think that we could do better.

While, therefore, we regard it as essential that thoughtful men everywhere should freely express their concurrence with, or dissent from, the conclusions of Congress, so that it may be known how nearly they represent the judgment of the people, it seems to us that, in deciding whether Congress should be approved or condemned, the most important considerations are whether, as a body, it has fairly represented the advance of public sentiment in the direction of justice, whether it has acted up to its own convictions of duty, and whether it has, when judged from its own standpoint, and in view of all the circumstances, done the best that it could for the public welfare.

The new Congress assembled last December under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. A large majority of its members were fully satisfied that the President's policy could not safely be carried out, and were convinced of the necessity of securing some extension of the suffrage to the colored race. They were greatly strengthened by the signal victories of their party at the fall elections, which in several important States were more decisive than had been gained since 1861. But they were embarrassed by the attitude of the President, who quietly assumed that Congress had no voice in the matter of reconstruction, by the unqualified endorsement of his action by the Union party conventions in several States, and by the opposition in Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Minnesota to an extension of the right of suffrage in those States. It is true, and it was well known at the time, that the sanction given by the Union party to Mr. Johnson's plans was given under the belief that they were mere experments, to be submitted to the final decision of Congress, and that the majorities against equal suffrage were not a perfectly fair expression of the popular sentiment. But it may be as truly said of legislatures as it has been of juries, that when a bare fact is set up against a plausible explanation, ninety-nine times out of a hundred they will judge by the simple fact rather than by any adverse explanation, however logically complete it may be. Moreover, the explanation was one which, in the light of subsequent events, gave little satisfaction. The people had, it was said, only voted against equal suffrage in order to avoid making an issue with the President. As it became every day clearer that the President was more opposed to equal suffrage than had been supposed before these elections, the probability of a change in the vote diminished. The members from Indiana and Southern Illinois well knew that their constituents had barely overcome their prejudices sufficiently to tolerate even the residence of negroes among them, and that any greater liberality would be highly repulsive to them. At the very outset, therefore, Congress hesitated to carry out the policy which at heart it believed to be the wisest, from the fear that it would not be sustained by the people.

It was evident, from a very early day, that it would be useless to pass any measure of reconstruction by less than a two-thirds vote. This made it necessary to feel the way very carefully; and for this purpose the first act of the House of Representatives was to provide for a joint committee of the two Houses, whose special duty it should be to investigate the whole subject, and prepare a general plan of reorganization. This course was so obviously wise and conformable to precedent—so far as there could be precedents for an occasion of such importance—that it commanded the unanimous support of the Union members, with one or two exceptions from Southern States. It was plain that so vast a question, if precipitated upon the House without the advice of a responsible committee, would lead to a trackless wilderness of crude propositions and fruitless debate. The committee on the part of the Senate was a strong one; but the members on the part of the House of Representatives can scarcely be said, upon the whole, to have added to its weight. Mr. Stevens is a man in whose patriotism and earnestness the Northern people have faith, but in whose judgment and tact they have very little confidence. Some other members were rather noted for brilliancy than for discretion; and it must be said, if the plain truth is told, that the country would have been more satisfied with the opinions of Mr. Fessenden and Judge Trumbull, without the aid of the nine members from the lower House, than it was with that aid.

In January, the feeling of the House of Representatives upon the suffrage question was plainly manifested by the passage of a bill establishing manhood suffrage in the District of Columbia by a vote of 116 to 54, some twenty "Union" members voting in the negative—all from the border States. The bill has been several times brought up in the Senate, but never finally voted upon, owing to the fear of a veto. Here, it seems to us, is a clear case of dereliction of duty. The bill should have been modified so as to secure a two-thirds vote, and then passed into a law. If Congress is not prepared to allow colored men to vote upon any terms in Washington, where they form so large a part of the population, it can hardly be justified in demanding that the Southern States should do so. It is conceivable that in States having only a minute proportion of the colored race in their population, a distinction may be made between their case and that of States where two-fifths or more of the whole people are disfranchised; and there may be some excuse for claiming that the former are republican in their form of government, while the latter are not. There is, moreover, an undoubted distinction between the States which have preserved loyal governments and those which have not. Over the former, Congress has no power to regulate the suffrage, according to the general belief of the community, while over the latter the weight of opinion asserts its authority. But both arguments apply to the District of Columbia with at least as much force as to Arkansas. In hesitating to deal with this subject, therefore, the Senate has weakened its moral power over the whole question.

So far as the non-political rights of the colored people are concerned, Congress has displayed a most commendable firmness and courage. The failure of the first Freedmen's Bureau bill cannot be charged upon the *majority*, and even the minority upon that issue proved that they were not all unfaithful. The amended bill, purged from some features of at least doubtful merit, was finally enacted by a two-thirds vote over a veto. The passage of the Civil Rights bill and of the Constitutional amendment were, however, the great events of the session, and largely redeemed the reputation of Congress from the charge of timidity. The promptness and emphasis with which the former measure was passed over the veto had a most inspiring effect upon loyal men throughout the whole land.

Much complaint was made of the delay of Congress in determining upon a policy of reconstruction. But, as we have shown, the subject, in itself difficult enough, was involved in still more difficulty by the obstinate attitude of the President, and the anxiety of good people, who could not believe him to be treacherous, to have their representatives avoid all conflict with him. Two-thirds of the session was spent in vain but well-meant efforts to harmonize the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Mr. Johnson repudiated his own propositions, when indorsed by Congress, and proved that he was determined to break up the party to which he owed all his honors. Some of us had long foreseen this result; but the people, generally, would have refused to sustain Congress in accepting the breach before it was clearly inevitable.

There is every reason to hope for even better things from this Congress at its next session than at the last, if its past action is approved by the people. So far as it has gone, it has, in the main, deserved such support. It has done nothing harsh or unjust to the South. Its offers of reconstruction are, if anything, too liberal; but it has not tied its hands from modifying its terms next winter, if they are not accepted now. Under all the circumstances, it may well be doubted whether it would have been possible to elect a Congress that would have done better. If we are dissatisfied that it has not gone far enough, it is nevertheless true that others blame it as having gone too far.

We have freely censured the practice of repressing real debate, and encouraging Saturday afternoon speeches. In this respect the Thirty-ninth Congress has erred even beyond the measure of its predecessors. But it has followed the disposition of the American people, who love speeches when they have no practical bearing or result, and detest them when important questions are awaiting decision. The fault is not Congressional merely, but national.

The final action of the two houses upon the Tax and Tariff bills was wise. In the matter of the currency, we think they made a mistake—not, indeed, in refusing Mr. McCulloch a discretionary power for which he has not proved his fitness—but in resisting all attempts at contraction. The country will soon learn wisdom upon these questions, and mould Congress to its will. We cannot say that the prevailing sentiment of the people was not in accordance with the action of Congress, for we think it dictated that action. The manufacturing classes, especially, seemed to dread a return to specie payments, strongly and opposed all efforts in that direction.

The question of adjournment was a difficult one. The recent intelligence from New Orleans may raise a doubt whether a little delay might not have been judicious; but long sessions are mischievous in their effect upon Congress, and disagreeable to the people, whose financial interests are prejudiced by the doubt which hangs over the system of taxation until Congress has actually gone home. We certainly do not think that Congress should keep in perpetual session for the protection of office-holders, however meritorious they may be; and the general interests of the country will probably not suffer by allowing the President to develop his real disposition for the next four months. If he does any great mischief, it will have a salutary effect upon the public mind, which may more than counterbalance the evil.

Though not without many and grave defects, we gladly accord to the present Congress the credit of high patriotism, a fervent love of justice, a zeal for liberty, and a amon of courage with moderation which will make it memorable in history. Its faults have been mainly negative, its virtues positive. Nearly all that it has done has been good; and if it has failed to do as much good as seemed to some possible, yet that is a fault common to all mankind. In a time of supposed reaction, it has advanced the standard of progress; in the midst of treachery, it has stood nobly faithful; surrounded by cowardly advisers, it has maintained undaunted courage. If its rhetoric has sometimes excited a smile, it is only fair to remember that such rhetoric is traditionary, and that the "giants" of the last generation, whom it is the fashion to deify, were accustomed to pour out just such tawdry eloquence, and made their reputation out of speeches really as absurd as the lofty flights of General Banks. These "giants" led their trusting constituents into a morass, out of which Congress has had to extricate them. Had Webster and Everett been more faithful to their convictions, more fearless in their discharge of duty, they, and not the legislatures of to-day, might have had the honor of saving their country.

The faults of the Thirty-ninth Congress are inherited; its virtues are its own. May it meet again, supported by the popular verdict, strengthened by contact with the people, comforted by their sympathy, to take a bolder and higher stand in behalf of the great cause of human rights for which it has shown so true a regard!

The Nationality Principle in Europe.

From the Tribune.

It must be obvious to every observer of European politics, that the result of the recent wars in Germany and Italy imparts a largely increased interest to the aspirations of all those peoples who are striving for national independence. Whatever opinion may be entertained of the nationality principle, it is impossible to deny that the belief in this principle has had a decisive influence upon the issue of the recent wars.

In Italy, the separation of Lombardy and Venetia from Austria was demanded, not so much on the ground of despotism and unbearable tyranny as on the ground of their having, as Italians, a right to be united with the Kingdom of Italy, however unimpeachable from a historical point of view the title of Austria to these countries might be. If Austria had become, in point of administration, the model Government of the world, it would not thereby have stopped the cry for the liberation of Venetia.

The demand of the Italians was certainly a direct violation of what more or less every government of the world at present recognizes as the existing law, for even Louis Napoleon, though the self-conceited champion of the rights of oppressed nationalities, would be slow to allow the people of Alsace a vote on the question whether they wished to return to Germany, or remain with France. But, although revolutionary in its character, if viewed from the standpoint of the existing law, the demands of the Italians have met with cordial and unanimous applause on the part of the whole civilized world. Austria was well aware of the unanimity of the Italians as regards their national aspirations, and of the sympathy their cause found in other countries, and it was the certainty that Italy would never cease to claim Venetia which prompted Austria, after the defeat of Sadowa, to cede it to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The Germans owe it to the complicated condition of their politics, and to their want of unity in the nationality question, that their efforts for establishing a united Germany were less understood abroad and less cared about. Yet their devotion to the idea of uniting the whole nation into one political body was even more general than in Italy; for while in the latter country the great majority of the priesthood, and the political party which acted in harmony with them, were often opponents of the national tendencies, in Germany all parties, without exception, sympathized with the idea of re-establishing the unity of the German nation, however widely they differed as to the manner in which their common object ought to be accomplished.

Neither Italy nor Germany have as yet fully attained the object of their national aspirations. Italy is still without Rome, and no diplomatic negotiation will be able to repress the demand of the people for the annexation of what they consider the national capital of their kingdom. It is probable that the Roman question will now become more important than ever, and that it will lead to difficulties with France. Italy has also made a demand for the southern portion of the Tyrol, the people of which are no less desirous to be united with Italy than the Venetians. Still it may be doubted that the agitation for the annexation of this and other districts which are inhabited by Italians, will be as vigorous as that for the annexation of Lombardy, Venetia, and the Papal dominions has been.

Germany, in the best case, will have only a beginning of national unity, which will neither be as thorough nor as comprehensive as the great majority of the people could desire. To complete the work which has now been started will be henceforth the great aim of the German people. France, Austria, and Russia are all unfavorably disposed to the establishment of a Germany embracing all countries inhabited by Germans, and they can hardly fail to combine their endeavors for preventing the complete success of German unity. The struggle of the German nation against these adverse influences is likely to constitute for many years to come the most prominent question of European politics.

The success of the Italians and Germans in their national aspirations will spur many other nations to emulation. Among them the Hungarians and the Roumanians are likely to be foremost, and it will hardly be long ere we shall hear of their efforts to become independent nations of Europe.

English Banking.

From the Times.

That the operation of the English system of banking is not at all satisfactory, every day's experience proves. There must be something radically wrong and defective about it, and it has been strongly urged that either a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee should institute a thorough inquiry, with a view to devise and propose measures of improvement. Lately (on the 18th of July) a deputation of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, headed by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and accompanied by a number of members of Parliament, waited upon the new Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence in Downing street, for the purpose of supporting the prayer of a memorial previously presented, that an inquiry by Royal Commission should take place into the working of the Bank act.

The statements of this deputation, especially of Mr. Dunlop, who appears to have been the spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, and also some remarks of Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, allow us some insight into the causes of financial troubles in England. With Mr. Dunlop's reference to Adam Smith's theory, that banking should be as free as trading, we have, for the scope of our present remarks, nothing to do. But he makes the rather interesting point that "bankers in Scotland conduct their business upon a large capital, and therefore upon a principle of safety to themselves and to the public. It is not the same in England," for "when Scotch bankers had two millions of paid-up capital, English bankers should have ten millions; but instead of that they had, perhaps, £500,000 paid-up capital," and that "the consequence was that when the crisis came the English banks had no capital to meet it." He claimed that banking, that is, the issue of bank notes, should be free, and not a monopoly, and that then only a result would be brought about which legislation could not accomplish. Mr. Bazeley, M. P., alluded to the fact of "the rapid absorption of floating capital, which had been placed in fixed position, and which might be said to be almost irremovable," and then he said, that "an act which required to be suspended continually could not be regarded as sound or satisfactory." Mr. Ackboyd, M. P., called attention to the remarkable circumstance that, while the bank kept its rate of interest up to ten per cent., for the avowed purpose to bring a flow of gold to England, the drain of bullion to France had actually increased to £200,000 the previous week, while the rate of interest in France was but 4 per cent. "How," continued the honorable gentleman, "can we account for the fact of that sum going from a country in which money was 10 per cent. to a country in which it was 4 per cent.? There is evidently some cause at work other than the rate of discount. In fact, there was a strong feeling that the mode adopted by the Bank of England to strengthen their position had a contrary effect, and confidence in our banking system has been shaken at home and abroad." Mr. Graham, M. P., asserted that "in almost every part of the country there was a feeling among the mercantile community that there was something in the machinery not working smoothly and effectually." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, after expressing himself favorably upon the proposition for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, gave it as his opinion that "the evils that we must all acknowledge to exist, the embarrassments that most of us feel, arise from deeper causes than mere banking arrangements," and that "these causes are more extensive than is generally supposed, and that "it is want of capital and not want of currency" England is suffering from. The interview shortly after terminated.

We thought this conversation important enough to give it this prominence. The Bank Act of Sir Robert Peel, passed in 1844, has often been attacked in and out of Parliament. It is said of it that instead of checking it is continually increasing the evils it was specially passed to prevent. And hence, in 1847, again in 1857, and now, its operation had to be suspended. We believe that its own limitation leaves it in force for thirty years, up to 1874, but as Parliament is said to be omnipotent, it may soon coerce the Bank into accepting a vital change in its charter even before that date, liberalising the whole banking system of England.

In our present state of civilization, bank issues—that is, a fictitious representative of money, based upon credit and confidence—is just as necessary as money itself, or food, drink, and clothing. We had to multiply our means of exchange, and since bullion would not come forth in the same increased ratio as trade and manufacturing expanded, we had to create a fictitious means, and bank paper was the result. The varied colossal enterprises of commercial and manufacturing industry depend largely for their existence and prosperity upon the maintenance, in good standing and full faith, of these fictitious bank issues, and that again depends upon a sound, rational banking system, honestly administered.

There is certainly some great advantage in the Scotch system of banking. No financial crash ever affected them, and no panic ever deprived them of the confidence of the people. The scandalous failure, some years ago, of the Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, does not affect our judgment, for that was afterwards proven to have been a fraudulent concern from the very start, more in the nature of a Western wildcat bank than a Scotch institution. The Scotch banks do really fulfil their mission by taking up the little earnings of the laborer, farmer, and small trader, and feeding with them the great industrial centres, from whom the first again derive their profits. Their dividends are small, but sure of coming; they are safe institutions, and their existence is beneficial to the community.

No such praise can be awarded to English banking. The whole world stood amazed at the recent developments of the perfect hollowness of their system. That a house like Overend, Gurney & Co. should have allowed its capital to be absorbed in worthless paper, be and continue bankrupt for years, and yet do the business of half the world upon reputation alone, without capital, gave rise to serious thoughts as to the vaunted solidity of British bankers outside the Bank of England. That, according to Mr. Dunlap's statement, English bankers have only half a million sterling capital, where they ought to have ten millions sterling; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer admits that it is a want of capital and not of currency from which England suffers. All this confirms only what the world began to suspect after the tremendous tumble of Overend, Gurney & Co.

Not that England is poor. She is wealthy, and probably in the accumulation of the representative of wealth, money, the wealthiest nation on the globe. But Mr. Bazeley certainly spoke the truth when he said the floating capital had been absorbed in fixed positions, so as to be almost immovable. It is found in diamond mines in Brazil, in tea plantations in China, in gas and water-works in Berlin, in omnibuses in Paris, in railroads all over the world, but not as banking capital at home; and it may not be far from the truth if we infer, taking this interview of the Glasgow Deputation with the British Finance Minister for our *point de depart*, that the English banking system of to-day is based upon English credit, and not upon English money.

FINANCIAL.

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading to the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

7 16 1m] BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | **3 NASSAU ST.** NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

JOHN SAILER. GEORGE STEVENSON.

SAILER & STEVENSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD Street,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.

GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERNMENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS promptly made on all accessible points

CITY WARRANTS WANTED. {7 14 stuthtf

STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

Watches,

Jewelry,

Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,

OF THE

Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE

No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late Pres't of the famous Rogers Bros. Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26 § BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11amth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

SILVER WARE,

Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

342 SOUTH STREET, D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents in package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the 23] NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

THE ANNUAL "LA COTERIE CARNIVAL" —*Promenade Concert—Bal Masque and Citizens' Dress Ball*—now looked forward to with the most pleasurable anticipations by the votaries of pleasant recreations and the lovers of the mazy dance—will come off on Thursday evening next at Congress Hall, Cape Island. This entertainment will doubtless exceed that of the past seasons; no expense or energy will be spared to promote the enjoyment of the participants. The music will be of the highest order, and that it will be excellently rendered, under the *batons* of Birgfeld, Beck, and Hassler, we need hardly mention. Messrs. Abel & Risley, the directors of this grand *fete*, are too well known to be considered parsimonious, and we can say nought else but that their name is synonymous with everything pertaining to *ton*, and their management has heretofore been second to none others in the country. We anticipate an assemblage such as has never been witnessed at Cape May.

Mr. J. F. Cake, the gentlemanly proprietor of Congress Hall, will exert all his available means to secure the welfare and enjoyment of the guests upon the occasion. The subscription list is now ready, and tickets for sale at the office at Congress Hall. Mr. Phillips, the celebrated costumer from New York, will open his extensive wardrobe at the store of the Misses O'Brien on Tuesday morning next.

MORE ABOUT THE WHISKY RAID.—An examination of the molasses used in the manufacture of whisky disclosed the fact that, in a majority of instances, the worst article found in the market was purchased. Scrapings of sugar hogsheads were frequently taken, and the "mashes," as set in the tubs, presented a most disgusting appearance. Every imaginable filth was floating on the top of the fermenting mass. It is true, that the objectionable portion of the molasses or sugar is removed after the fermenting process is completed, but the knowledge of this fact in no wise relieved the spectators of the nausea created by the glance at the vile stuff. In some cellars, where the process of distillation was carried on, the owners of the premises had small stills of about five and six gallons capacity. This was more than sufficient to supply the bar in the room above, and leave a quantity for sale to outside parties.

All of the larger distillers rectified the spirits of their own manufacture on the premises, and performed the like good office for their neighbors of less pretensions. In one establishment in the neighborhood of Twenty-third and South, eight stills were running in the stable, while the rectifying process was carried on in the most primitive fashion in the loft above.

As may well be imagined, the appearance of the Commissioners among the distillers caused immense excitement. The proprietors of the various establishments had effectually secured themselves against the regular officers, but here were unexpected visitors. The announcement of the fact that the Special Government Inspectors were in a particular building soon spread over the neighborhood, and brought together a large crowd, made up mostly of women and children, no wise complimentary in their language in discussing the objects and movements of the officers. The women, especially, appeared to consider the business a legitimate one, and could not understand why the Government should desire to know the extent of the business. The proprietors were all required to appear before Assessor Sweeney, and there make a statement in regard to the amount of business; and they were allowed to explain, if they could, the discrepancies on their books, as shown by the amount of molasses received, and the quantity of whisky manufactured.

At first, these hearings were public, and one proprietor was examined in the presence of all the others who had been summoned. This has been stopped, in consequence of a little transaction that occurred at one of these hearings. There had been some discussion in regard to a particular entry in a book of one of the proprietors. The entry was correct in form, but another party standing by, knowing that his book was in the same condition (correct), but thinking from the dispute before the Assessor that the entry was wrong, stepped outside and into a neighboring house, and there altered the record. This was communicated to the Special Commissioner, and the party soon discovered that he had not only made his book wrong, but had also subjected himself to a criminal prosecution, a warrant having been issued for his arrest.

AN OIL WELL IN A CELLAR.—A shoemaker, residing in Front street, below Spruce, having occasion to pump out his cellar, discovered the presence of oil on the surface. On examination it proved to be genuine petroleum, and in considerable quantities. The discovery of the oleaginous substance finally reached the ears of Fire Marshal Blackburn, and he set to work to trace up the source from whence it flowed. Prior to the passage of the law forbidding the storage of petroleum in the city, there was a place in the vicinity of the cordwainer's where large quantities was kept, and it seems that it has permeated the ground, and finally brought up in the cellar referred to. Since the law was passed a quantity of petroleum was stored at the place, and High Constable Clark intended to make a descent on it one morning, but the owners obtained knowledge of the fact, and hastily removed it in the night. During the hurry a number of barrels were stove, and this added to the general reservoir. The son of St. Crispin continues to have his lamps supplied, and generously allows his neighbors to do likewise. The oil is not separated from the water, but placed in the lamp as dipped up, and it gives a brilliant light.

Lieutenant Goldey, of the district, comes in for a share of the material, and the consequence is that his officers, who were crotchety from getting wet at fires, have lubricated themselves, and become rejuvenated. The owner of this valuable well is looked upon with great consideration, and has won friends enough to be elected alderman, should he come out for the position. There is a strong smell of petroleum about the premises, but medical men tell him it is highly conducive to health, and hence he takes his ease regardless of cholera and coal-oil dealers. He is truly a successful ground-floor owner of an oil well.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—John Lee, aged about fifty years, hailing from Baltimore, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, charged with having attempted to feloniously enter the premises of Leopold Sternberger, No. 127 North Third street, on Thursday evening. It was testified that the accused was caught in the act of trying to unlock the door leading to the store of Mr. Sternberger. When Lee was arrested, a bunch of skeleton keys was found on his person. Defendant had been in the store a few weeks ago, and asked to look at some shirts. At that time he said he belonged to Trenton, N. J., and was engaged in peddling.

The alderman asked Lee where he had lived in Baltimore. "Baltimore street; I don't wish to give the number of my house," was the reply. The magistrate then inquired where he had been stopping in this city. He said up town, over Market street bridge; did not know the house; could not tell what kind of a bridge he crossed over in going to it; had been in the city three weeks, and didn't think that it had anything to do with the charge preferred against him, which he pronounced false. Alderman Beitler took a different view, and held him in $2500 bail to answer at court.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE OLD PENNSYLVANIA BANK BUILDING.—The bill appropriating $20,000 for fitting up the old Pennsylvania Bank building for the use of the Custom House Appraisers, having been signed by the President, we may expect to see this unsightly ruin again assume a cheerful, business-like aspect. It has for years been the receptacle for all sorts of filth and dirt.

A FALSE "HUE AND CRY."—John McGreevy, residing at No. 1630 Philip street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. Stories of foul play were freely circulated in the neighborhood, but the Coroner investigated the case, and ascertained that death resulted from natural causes.

ACCIDENT AT ARCH STREET WHARF.—As the steamboat *Edwin Forrest* was about starting on her regular trip, from Arch street wharf yesterday morning, at half-past six o'clock, a gentleman named Robert Smith, residing near Bordentown, N. J., in jumping from the steamboat *Swan* to the *Forrest* dashed his head against an iron brace, by which he was knocked some twenty feet backward, and his head cut in a most shocking manner. The cut was some six inches in length and bled profusely. There being no regular physician on the boat, the Rev. William B. Wood, Pastor of Hancock Street Methodist Church, who happened to be on board, took the case in hand, and after trimming off some of the hair to get at the wound, closed and bound it up with adhesive plaster and bandages, to the satisfaction of the patient and all on board.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT.—Peter Erenberg was arrested yesterday by Officer Gaylord, of the Second District Police, on the charge of rioting at the fire in Swanson street, near Mead. Defendant was acting with the Franklin Engine Company, and was attacked, as alleged, by members or runners of the Shiffler Steam Engine Company. The officer testified to a running fight, in which there were several men engaged, and stated as a reason why no more of the rioters were arrested, that there were only two of the police at the scene. Erenberg had a terrible cut on the back of the head, which he said was done with a horn. He also said that Peter King, of the Franklin Engine Company, had been stabbed in the back. Bail was required for his appearance at Court.

DAMAGE TO A HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon, about half past one o'clock, the roof of a building on Reed street, between Sixth and Seventh, fell in. No one was injured.

PATENT DRESSING MACHINE.—

This new contrivance of Art's power,
As soon as strikes a certain hour,
Darts two long arms, with fingers spread,
And snatches you out of your bed.
Two other arms will then prepare
To wash your face and comb your hair,
And also shave you with much care;
To dress you up to work it goes,
And sometimes may tear *ill-made* clothes—
But Tower Hall's are none of those!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

IN CHINA, physicians are paid by their patients while they are well, and the pay ceases when the patient is sick. The doctors of the flowery empire would do well to provide themselves with *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*—they would find that their list of non-paying patients would become small by degrees and beautifully less. A cunning people are these Celestials, and we doubt not they will take the hint. Our Tonic will benefit them more than their teas will benefit us. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

EXPENSIVE.—

Now the cable is laid, all desire to behold
Transatlantic intelligence not an hour old!
And all persons a message would like, if the charge
Was not, for the present, confoundedly large.
But the tariff of prices is never found high
At PERRY & Co.'s, where the multitude buy,
And few people themselves from good clothing debar,
Since they found out there was such a place as the STAR.

A full line of seasonable Clothing on hand, comprising much finer grades of LINENS AND ALPACAS *than are usually gotten up for ready-made sales*, as well as the usual stock of lower-priced goods.

PERRY & Co.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM by the Atlantic Cable, from the Lord Mayor of London to Mayor McMichael of Philadelphia:—

SOMERSET HOUSE, Aug. 2, '66.—The Lord Mayor would be pleased to see you and your suite here next Lord Mayor's day, Nov. 5, '66.

(Signed) ROMANE,
Lord Mayor of London.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia.

[ANSWER.]

Will be unable myself to come, but will send on my suit, the Linen one I got of Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

(Signed), MORTON,
Lord Mayor of Philadelphia.

EXCELLENT CLOTHING
Excellent Clothing.
Excellent Clothing.
Excellent Clothing.

Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices
Reasonable Prices,
Reasonable Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NONE BUT A MOTHER knows with what solicitude with what deep anxiety a mother regards the health of her babe. To such we would say, that in all cases of teething, summer complaints, looseness of the bowels, etc., they will find *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP* the only preparation which will give certain and speedy relief. No mother should be without a bottle. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

THE PEOPLE have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. DR. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

MUSQUITO NETS!—Pink, white, and blue Lace and Bar Nets; made of the best material, and made in the best manner, and sold at the lowest prices by

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

WE SERIOUSLY ADVISE every one to keep "Needle's Camphor Troches" at hand. We hear, on every hand, their wonderful curative powers spoken of. They are for sale by our best Druggists, and made by C. H. Needles, at Twelfth and Race. Cholera may not be cured by them, but these potent little Troches control the promonitory symptoms

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—We are glad to learn that Perry Davis' Pain Killer is having so large a sale in this city. We have every reason for believing it to be an almost never-failing cure for pain, and as such, is a medicine no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

REDUCED PRICES.—Don't fail to visit E. F. Renner's Gallery, No 624 Arch street, when photographs are desired; his styles are exquisite and artistical in execution, and wonderfully accurate.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1, Cures	**Fevers,** Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2, "	**Worms,** Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3, "	**Crying**-Colic, or Teething of infants.	25
4, "	**Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5, "	**Dysentery,** Griping, Bilious Colic,.	25
6, "	**Cholera-Morbus,** Vomiting.....	25
7, "	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis.....	25
8, "	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache...	25
9, "	**Headaches,** Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10, "	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach.....	25
11, "	**Suppressed,** or painful Periods....	25
12, "	**Whites,** too profuse Periods.....	25
13, "	**Croup,** Cough, difficult Breathing...	25
14, "	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15, "	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains..	25
16, "	**Fever & Ague,** Chill Fever, Agues	50
17, "	**Piles,** blind or bleeding.....	50
18, "	**Ophthalmy,** and sore or weak Eyes	50
19, "	**Catarrh,** acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20, "	**Whooping-Cough,** violent Coughs	50
21, "	**Asthma,** oppressed Breathing.....	50
22, "	**Ear Discharges,** impaired Hearing	50
23, "	**Scrofula,** enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24, "	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25, "	**Dropsy,** and scanty Secretions.....	50
26, "	**Sea-Sickness,** sickness from riding.	50
27, "	**Kidney-Disease,** Gravel.....	50
28, "	**Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions,** involuntary Discharges.....	1.00
29, "	**Sore Mouth,** Canker.....	50
30, "	**Urinary Weakness,** wetting bed.	50
31, "	**Painful Periods,** with Spasms...	50
32, "	**Sufferings** at change of life.....	1.00
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ GEARY AND VICTORY!

GRAND UNION

REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION

IN OLD BERKS!

AT READING,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In obedience to a resolution adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of Pennsylvania, favorable to the election of

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY,

For Governor of Pennsylvania,

Are requested to meet in Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Arrangements will be made with all the Railroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates The Committee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad.

With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republicans of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, Philadelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the largest ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and tried Republicans of Old Berks will not fail to be represented in full force.

Our aim is totally to eclipse the recent failure to rally the Democracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not fail to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats of Old Berks that real patriotism, and such mode of, reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill among the people of every section, North and South, can only be found in the measures of the Republican party.

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Of the several counties are especially invited to come *en masse*—by hundreds and thousands. The Republican latch-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a cordial welcome.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 24) there will be a Grand Torchlight Procession in Reading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide-Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate.

Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1866, the probable number who will attend.

Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will positively attend the meeting.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens,	Gov. Hamilton, of Texas,
Hon. John Cessna,	Hon. Brownlow, of Tenn.,
General John A. Logan	Hon. A. W. Dennison,
Major-General B. F. Butler,	Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Hon. John W. Forney,	Hon. Morton McMichael,
Hon. Thomas Marshall,	General I. W. Fisher,
General Joshua T. Owen,	General C. Albright,
Hon. S. E. Dimmick,	Wayne McVeagh, Esq.

Additional speakers will be invited. Also, some to address the meeting in the German language.

J. HOFFMAN,
Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.
F. H. RAUCH,
President Central Geary League of Reading.
ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, }
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1866. }

The above call is heartily approved and the Union Republicans of the Eastern and Middle Counties of the State are earnestly requested to respond.

F. JORDAN,
Chairman State Committee.

8 11w

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☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, October 11, 1866.

300,000 tickets at $1 each—75,000 presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of Fine Residences, Lots, Pianos, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, etc. etc,

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public, during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

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TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866. }

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to E. A. Stephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
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General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerson, M. C. Ill.
Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Penna.
Hon. T. G. Bergen, M. C., New York.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. Ira Harris, U. S. S.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. S.
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
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Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
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Gen. R. B. Hayes, M. C., Ohio.
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Doors open at 7:30. Curtain rises at 8.
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AT SUMMER PRICES,
WITH A
POWERFUL DOUBLE COMPANY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, August 4,
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
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THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MONDAY, August 6, first night of the new Drama,
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PRICES OF ADMISSION
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Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
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LAST NIGHT OF THE THREE GUARDSMEN.
This (Saturday) EVENING, August 4,
LAST NIGHT
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MR. JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH,
who will appear in his popular character of
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in the grand Romantic Play entitled
THE THREE GUARDSMEN!
M'ME SCHELLER AS ANNE OF AUSTRIA.

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Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Pa

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1866.

The Right of Free Assemblage.

It is curious to observe how easily, when partisan ends are to be subserved, the simplest and plainest principles of a republican form of government are forgotten or ignored. Thus we find our Democratic editors, almost without exception, justifying the breaking-up of the late Union Convention in New Orleans, on the ground that it was an "illegal assemblage." But, let us inquire of these gentlemen, what *is* an illegal assemblage? Is an assemblage that passes obnoxious resolutions, or that tolerates unpleasant speeches, or that holds unpopular sentiments to be regarded as "illegal?" If so, we fancy that our Democratic brethren will hold very few *legal* meetings at the North this fall.

But we shall be answered that the New Orleans Convention was an illegal assemblage, because its existence, as a legal and valid convention, had ceased—because it assumed to act in a false capacity. But this is a disputed point. The Convention and its friends hold that it *was* a legal and valid body. The Governor of the State held it to be so. In such a case who shall decide? Shall the mob? Shall the judge of a Court before the case has arisen, or come before him? Shall the President? But grant, for the sake of the argument, that the Convention had not only ceased to exist validly as a Convention, but had never been one at all, would that constitute it an illegal assemblage? By no means. No peaceable assemblage in this country ever was, or ever can be an illegal assemblage, so long as it confines itself to discussion, or to acts on paper. There must be *overt acts*, transgressing some one's rights, before the law is violated. A hundred men might assemble in our city to-day; might claim to be a constitutional convention; might pass laws and ordinances by the volume; might call one of their number Governor of the State, or President of the United States, if they pleased; might resolve in favor of changing this Government into a monarchy, or of attaching the United States to the domains of the Czar; and in no respect whatever would they be an illegal assemblage. But if they attempted to carry these resolutions, enactments, ordinances, or what not into force—should their self-styled Governor attempt to turn the real Governor out of his office—should they attempt to arrest a citizen on the streets, or to levy and collect a tax, or to *do* any other thing involving a trespass on the rights of others, then *such action* on the part of the person or persons doing it would be illegal. We have had a Fenian organization in this country now for a year, holding "Congresses" and other assemblies, transacting business ostensibly for an Irish republic; but nobody called it illegal, or attempted to interfere with it, until it perpetrated *overt acts* against the law. No peaceable assemblage in this country is an illegal assemblage. If it claim a character to which it is not entitled, that fact can only be determined by some competent authority, in connection with some overt act. Had the Louisiana Convention been an invalid and illegal one, that was a question to be determined by the appropriate authority. The very fact that illegal and violent measures were taken to break it up, affords a strong presumption that it *was* a valid body, and that its action was feared by its foes. That, however, is a point that we do not care to discuss in this article. We simply desire to call the attention of our political opponents to the dangerous precedent they are setting, when they endorse the breaking-up of a peaceful assemblage on the ground that it is an illegal one. We need not point out to them where such a doctrine would be likely to lead to, nor who would probably the soonest have occasion to pray for deliverance from it.

Who Constituted the Clymer Soldier Convention?

A the utmost consequence has been made by the Democratic party of the Soldier's Convention in favor of HEISTER CLYMER, which met in Harrisburg, a few days since, we feel a natural interest in the record of those who constituted its members. This interest we desire to have gratified. The Convention apparently saw the impossibility of giving us any light on the subject. Upon the authority of the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, we are told, that the following resolution was offered referred to a committee, and there incontinently strangled:—

"*Whereas*, It is asserted in the Republican newspapers that the members of this Convention were skedaddlers and bounty-jumpers during the war; *And whereas*, In order to disprove this charge, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Secretaries of this Convention be instructed to prepare a list of delegates, with their rank, companies, and regiments, while in the army."

We wonder why it is that this list was not placed before the public?

The *Telegraph*, desirous of doing all it can to aid the people in seeing clearly the martial record of the members, gives us a list of such as are within its personal knowledge. As several Philadelphians are returned, we give it below:—

Colonel W. D. LEWIS, 110th Regiment; entered service October 21, 1861; resigned December 20, 1862.

Adjutant C. S. TYSON; in service six months, and in no fighting.

Major JAMES ELLIS, Quartermaster; resigned December 20, 1862; afterwards made Major of a 100 day regiment that did not leave Reading.

Colonel J. S. MCCALMONT; in service about ten months; *at* but not *in* the skirmish at Drainesville.

Lieutenant A. B. TATE, 136th; in service nine months; he did no fighting.

Colonel ROBERT ANDERSON, 9th Reserves; dismissed.

Major R. B. PETRIKEN; in three months' service; no fight.

Captain E. I. KEENAN, Signal Corps; not a fighting corps.

Colonel J. B. MCALLISTER, 7th Cavalry; in service seven months; no fight.

Adjutant I. UNCAPHER, 11th Regiment; resigned 1861.

If this be the style of men who constituted the Convention, we do not wonder that the committee, with unusual intelligence, suppressed a list of the members, with a biographical sketch of their military records.

SELF-ELECTED.—A lot of "gentlemen from the Pacific coast" got together in New York city the other evening, and elected themselves delegates for California and Nevada to the Philadelphia Convention. No doubt these self-elected gentlemen will correctly represent the people of those States.

The Extra Bounty Bill—Whom it Affects.

THERE seems to be a general misunderstanding in regard to the Bounty bill passed by Congress the last day of the session, which grants $100 extra bounty to three-year soldiers and $50 to two-year men. The evil effects of the anticipated windfall have already begun to be visible among those of the working classes who expect to receive the money under the law; and numerous cases have come under our notice in which steady and industrious hands have either so deported themselves as to endanger their places, or have thrown up their situations in anticipation. To them we will say a word, after explaining the bill. The first part to be noticed is, that the $50 section has nothing to do with the soldiers of this State. It was introduced for the benefit of the "two-year" regiments of New York and Indiana. Pennsylvania sent no two-year regiments out. Men from our State who have served two years in a three-year regiment do not come under this section, and they take nothing under the act unless *discharged for wounds*.

Soldiers who had enlisted for three years and have been discharged for disability before their term of service had expired, do not fall under the provisions of the law. It is probable that they will be attended to next session, but under the present Bounty bill they are not entitled to any pay. This seems to us like injustice. It is certainly only fair that men who have expressed a desire to serve three years, and who have only been prevented by their health failing them, while striving to do their duty, should be treated the same as though they had served out their enlisted time. It was because of no fault of theirs that nature was not sufficiently strong. The spirit indeed was willing, though the flesh was weak.

Again, veteran volunteers do not come under the law. They have already received more than the $100, and this extra bounty is expressly granted only to such as have not received heretofore that sum. As the law at present stands, the only persons clearly entitled are the soldiers of 1861, 1862, or 1863, who have served out three years, or have been discharged for wounds; or the widow, orphan children, or parents of those soldiers who have died or been killed in service, or have died of wounds received or disease contracted in the service, always providing that the claimant has not already received more than $100 Government bounty. We have a few words of advice to add. It will require months before those who are entitled under the act will be enabled to receive their due. A commission has been appointed by the War Office to propose a plan by which it can be carried into effect. It will require weeks to perfect a plan. An appropriation must then be made, and finally, after all preliminaries are arranged, it is probable that the discharges will have to be presented in order, and thus it may be a year before it will be really paid into the recipients' hands, minus fees, to brokers and agents, price of stamps, transmission through mails, and the hundred other et ceteras which will cause the sum to grow beautifully less. Meanwhile let all continue in their regular routine, as though nothing had been allotted them. The little sum should be laid aside, when it is received, in anticipation of any untoward emergency. Let it not be spent in rioting, and, above all, do not assign it to agents, receiving in return a fraction in cash for what will surely come if you have but patience to wait.

An Ill-Omened Comparison.

THE New York *World* calls the New Orleans massacre another "bleeding-Kansas affair. The term is an appropriate one to be used by that most debased and unprincipled sheet. "Bleeding Kansas" was the sneering expression wherewith the Democratic papers vainly endeavored to break the force of the crimes and outrages of the slave-power upon the people of a distant Territory. It is fit that it should now be dragged forth to serve a similar purpose with reference to the murder of Union men by Rebels in New Orleans. It shows that the Democratic party of to-day, so far as the *World* speaks for it, is inspired by the same ruffian spirit which, ten years ago, impelled it to deeds of rapine and murder in Kansas.

It is the old contest over again; and as the Free-State men finally triumphed in Kansas, in spite of pro-slavery, Democratic fraud and violence, so, we trust, that the Union men of Louisiana will in the end achieve the victory, despite the murderous opposition of Rebels at home and the sneers of Rebel sympathizers abroad.

ONE of our monitors, the *Miantonomah*, that lately crossed the ocean and is now at London, seems to have startled the Englishmen terribly. They have nothing that could cope with her, and they aver that, in spite of the whole British navy, she could steam up the river Thames to London Bridge and toss shell into the House of Parliament and into the Queen's palaces. Perhaps this accounts for the readiness of the English Government to settle the *Alabama* claims.

HOW TREASON CANNOT BE MADE ODIOUS.—They have a way of "putting things" out West, that, to say the least of it, is very expressive. Among the resolutions of a late Union Convention in Illinois, we find the following:—

"*Resolved*, That 'treason must be made odious,' but that it cannot be made odious by giving Rebels seats in Congress, nor by feeding JEFFERSON DAVIS on poached eggs and fried oysters.

GENERAL SHERIDAN says that the police in New Orleans could have made any arrest that they saw fit without the shedding of blood. Of course they could, but arrests were not what they were after. The police were part and parcel of the mob, and the design was to break ud the Convention and murder its leading members.

"CAMPAIGN DIAL,"

AN AFTERNOON DAILY PAPER.

The undersigned will reissue the

"CAMPAIGN DIAL,"

For the canvass, commencing on the 27th inst., devoted to the interests of the

National Union Johnson Party.

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S. E. COHEN, Editor,

8 4 4t Box 615, Post Office, Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHRISTIAN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject:—"Mount Tabor." This Church has been beautifully frescoed. All kindly invited to come.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. FELTZ, Pastor will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. WILLIAM C. CATTELL, D. D. President of Lafayette College, will preach To-morrow at 0½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FRANKFORD Road and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Rev. WILLIAM D. PATTON. To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

KENSINGTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, of New York, will preach in this Church on Sabbath morning, 5th inst. at 10½ o'clock.

FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and LOMBARD Streets.—No service in the morning. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. MALIN.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Preaching To-morrow, 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. H. NEVIN. All welcome.

THE BLOCKLEY BAPTIST CHURCH will not be re-opened for worship until Sunday, August 12th. Services morning and evening on that day.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Sts.—Rev. E. J. O. MOORE, To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clk.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SAUNDERS To-morrow, at 10½ A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

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There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 5 10

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

AUGUST 1, 1866.

Whereas, It has been found by the verdict of a Coroner's inquest that MICHAEL TEEVEN did, on the 29th of July, ultimo, unprovokedly and wilfully kill W. OLIVER ALLISON, a citizen of this Commonwealth, within the limits of this city; And whereas the said Michael Teeven has thus far eluded the pursuit of the authorities; now therefore, with a view of still further aiding in bringing the said Michael Teeven to justice, I do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall furnish such information as will lead to his arrest and conviction

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of Philadelphia. MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia

P. S.—The said Michael Teeven is 29 years of age; 5 feet 9 inches in height; medium build, smooth face, rather dark complexion, and weighs about 165 pounds. 8 2 3t

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, favoring the propriety of a change in the Representation of said District, will be held at Green Hill Hall, corner SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, August 6th, 1866, at 8 o'clock

8 4 2t* A. L. HENNERSHOTZ, Secretary.

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2t

FOR SALE.—THIRTEEN ACRES OF GROUND, North of and in close proximity to Gray's Ferry Bridge, having a front upon the SCHUYLKILL RIVER of 500 FEET, and on THIRTY-FIFTH Street 597 FEET, and upon the PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE, and GRAY'S FERRY RAILROAD, 229 FEET, which is paved and curbed.

This property is located directly opposite the JUNCTION RAILROAD, where the READING, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE ROADS connect. A portion of this estate has been recently sold to the Messrs Harrison Brothers & Co., who are now engaged in erecting large Manufactories and wharves upon it. This is one of the most desirable business locations upon the Schuylkill river, and is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of obtaining good positions for MANUFACTURING or other purposes.

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The entertainments for this

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PROMENADE UPON THE LAWN,

Interspersed with a brilliant and unique display of FIRE WORKS, from 8 until 10 o'clock, which will be produced under the direction of Messrs. BUSBIER & CO., to which will be added a most choice selection of the popular music of the day, by a

GRAND COMBINATION BAND OF OVER 100 PERFORMERS,

Comprising the most distinguished musicians and instrumental performers of the present day, including

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA SILVER BAND.

(The instruments used by this celebrated band are of solid silver, and were expressly imported from Paris), which will perform the POPULAR NATIONAL AIRS

BIRGFELD'S GERMANIA BRASS BAND,

Will discourse an original selection of the most entertaining MUSIC EN MILITAIRE from the repertoires of the

GRAND BAND MAJORS "TAMBOUR," OF THE

FRUSSICHE, AUSTRICHE, ITALIENNE, RUSSE, FRANCAISE, ESPAGNOLE, ANGLISCHE, ET ARMEE GENERALE OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THE ADMISSION to this portion of the entertainment will (owing to the enormous expense accrued) be FIFTY CENTS.

THE ORCHESTRAL DEPARTMENT

In the Grand "Salon du Bal," will be under the direction of

MR. MARK HASSLER,

Leader of the famous

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Which comprises the most talented artists, selected from the most popular performers of the

WALNUT STREET THEATRE ORCHESTRA, ARCH STREET THEATRE ORCHESTRA, CHESNUT STREET THEATRE ORCHESTRA, And THE ITALIAN OPERA ORCHESTRA, From the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

In the decorations of the

GRAND DANCING SALOON,

(Which is acknowledged to be the largest hall in the States), will be displayed a most gorgeous array of national, patriotic, emblematic, military, naval, etc., etc., designs, the material furnished by the most prominent manufacturers of Philadelphia, New York, Newark, Providence, Lowell, Boston, etc., etc., which will be mounted under the direction of Mr. J. F. Schelble, of Philadelphia. The

FANCY DRESSES, COSTUMES, ETC. ETC.

will be furnished by Mr. J. A. Phillips, of New York, who will open for hire his

WARDROBE OF 1000 CHOICE DRESSES,

At the private rooms of the Misses O'Brien, adjacent to Congress Hall.

Subscribers to the Bal Masque are particularly requested to avail themselves of this opportunity to procure dresses, many of which were manufactured expressly for and comprise the most superb from the

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The hotel and lawn, under the superintendence of Mr. J. F. Cake, will be decorated with

5000 ILLUMINATED LANTERNS, VARIOUS COLORED SIGNAL FIRES, AND BRILLIANT, FANCY-COLORED LIGHTS.

Every facility will be afforded for the furtherance of the enjoyments of the subscribers and the patrons of the Carnival.

An efficient police force, under the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, will be in attendance, and no expense or energy upon the part of the managers will be spared to render the festivities of the occasion a source of pleasing comment by the participants, or, to borrow from the French, "the assistants thereat."

THIS GRAND FETE

Will be accessible by both

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Excursion Tickets will be issued at reduced rates, and may be obtained at the Cape May Railroad Office, Market street, and the Steamboat Office at Chesnut street wharves

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Saturday Evening, August 4, 1866.

MAD. MARIE FREDERICI Prima Donna. FRANZ HIMMER, Principal Tenor, and JEAN LOUIS, Baritone.

Assisted by a FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of TH. HERMANN.

After the Concert, a Grand

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Tickets and secured seats ONE DOLLAR, may be had at the office of the Surf House.

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Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

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Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at 31 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at 31·00, 31·25, and 31·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

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FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.

ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY.

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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

On and after the FIRST OF AUGUST, the SEASON SWIMMING TICKETS will be reduced to the price of a month's tickets, FIVE DOLLARS. 8 1 4t

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!—100,000 fine Havana Cigars for sale cheap, to close consignment.

8 2 6t ROOM No. 31, No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE.

The Military Investigation Commission in Session—An Indictment by the Grand Jury—Rearrest of the Members of the Convention—President Johnson on General Baird's Declaration of Martial Law—Scenes and Incidents of the Riot—The Police Murdering Loyalists while Imploring Protection.

IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN —THE MASSACRE CONCOCTED WEEKS AGO—REPORTS OF GENERAL SHERIDAN'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 3.—General Sheridan telegraphs to General Grant to-day that the riot was not the result of a mere mob, but a preconcerted and prearranged plan of weeks for the slaughter of Union men. The despatches of the associated press are tempered to suit the latitude from whence they are sent, and are dictated by the disloyal State officials.

Attorney-General Herron, who was an officer in the Rebel service, virtually ranks General Sheridan, as by the order of the President the military are subject to the call and disposition of the civil authorities. Rumor here to-night says General Sheridan will resign on account of the President's conduct in this affair, and the embarrassing position loyal officers are placed in.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION AT WORK—DEPOSITIONS OF WOUNDED LOYALISTS—ATROCITIES OF THE MASSACRE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—The Military Commission appointed to investigate the massacre of Union men, took Dr. Dostie's deposition to-day. The Hon. John Henderson, and the Rev. Mr. Horton, were too weak to give evidence. The Rev. Mr. Jackson, the Hon. Oscar Poynot, the Hon. E. Dupaty, and the Hon. George Howe, are among the dangerously wounded not heretofore reported. Governor Hahn, and the Hon. S. S. Fish, are badly wounded, but will recover. I saw them to-day in the hospital. The sworn testimony before the Commission will prove that the massacre of Monday was one of the most blood-thirsty events that has ever stained the page of history.

It will be sworn to that a well-known, respected, and peaceable citizen remonstrated with the mob and police for their outcnery, when the mob cried, "D—n them, kill them! The President is with us. Haven't we seen his order to-day?" The back door of the Institute was nailed up during the massacre, to prevent the escape of those inside. Arrangements were made by the Chief of Police, with A. B. Griswold & Co., to furnish the populace with pistols.

The pistols were furnished as agreed. A. B. Griswold & Co. are the firm of Hyde, Goodrich & Co., the largest manufacturers of arms for Rebels during the Rebellion. Their property was confiscated upon that account, and subsequently returned. Nothing but the powerful arm of the military prevents a recurrence of the scenes of Monday.

[NOTE.—Mr. Goodrich is from Middletown, Conn. His brother, a bitter Secesh, is the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, who was sent from New Orleans because he would not take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.]

INDICTMENT OF THE CONVENTIONISTS BY A REBEL GRAND JURY—EDITOR KING—THE MASSACRE PRECONCERTED—EXPLANATION DUE GENERAL BAIRD.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.—The Grand Jury, composed of picked Rebels, have indicted the members of the Convention, and those of them who were able to be dragged out were rearrested yesterday. General Baird ordered a stay of proceedings, but the President telegraphed him emphatically not to interfere. The New Orleans *Tribune* says:—

"W. H. C. King, alias William Buxhouse, a renegade from Pittsburg, Pa., editor of the New Orleans *Times*, a notoriously Rebel sheet, murderer of Arthur McGill, and captain of the Glenn Guards, under the Rebel General Lovell, is in Washington, and, pretending to be in the confidence of the President, is sending the most incendiary despatches to his paper, showing the President to be in sympathy with the Rebel police and murderers of Union men."

There is sworn testimony that after Dr. Dostie was supposed to have been shot and stabbed to death, the mob gave three cheers for President Johnson and Jefferson Davis. Such exclamations as, "Damn you, we have fought you for four years, and will fight you again!" were of frequent occurrence during the massacre, and will be testified to before the Commission. Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees called on General Baird early on Monday morning, and told him the Convention was not to meet until 6 o'clock, when he well knew it would meet at 12 noon. As there were no troops on the ground at the time of the massacre, this explanation is due to General Baird.

THE CABINET IN CONSULTATION.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The President, Secretary Seward, General Grant, and Attorney-General Stansberry held a long consultation at the White House to-day, upon the New Orleans riot. I am credibly informed Mr Johnson is much worried by the course of Mayor Monroe, who was guided by the telegrams of editor King, who confidentially expressed the President's desires and views.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CANADA.

Honors to General Barry.

MONTREAL, August 3.—The impressive public honors to Major-General Barry this morning have just closed. The review on the Champ de Mars was another of those brilliant and attractive affairs which have of late been so liberally accorded to American general officers visiting here. The troops in review consisted of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the 23d Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Colonel Bell commanding, Major-General Sir James Lindsay in chief command.

The troops first executed the general movements incident to a field day, including a sham fight. Subsequently to this they passed in review order, Major-General Barry receiving a full salute, the officers and colors being in front. Thousands of people witnessed the spectacle, and the highest meed of public respect was shown to the distinguished guest of the day. General Barry will pass the remainder of the day in private hospitality and a public reception. He will leave the city to-night for Quebec.

Editors' Banquet.

MONTREAL, August 3.—The Upper Canadian editors, more than one hundred strong, are to hold a meeting, to be followed by a grand banquet and an excursion to Quebec, in this city, on Tuesday, the 21st of August.

Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, August 3.—The discussion of the total number of constituents of the Canadian Provinces under confederation has progressed considerably. The liberal party offered several amendments, one of which was that the upper house of Lower Canada should be an elective body, instead of being appointed; but they were all defeated by large majorities.

The School bill is now under discussion, and is rapidly taking a religious tendency. The discussions upon it are animated and bitter.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE CHOLERA IN CAMDEN—THE PANIC OVER.—During a week past, Camden has enjoyed quite a cholera panic, but we are happy to record the fact that it is about over at last. At the foot of Mickle street, in the central part of the city, there is a locality termed Weatherby's court, which has for a long time been the filthiest spot in the city. By reason of insufficient drainage, the water and refuse collecting in Mickle and the adjacent streets have had no outlet, and have consequently collected in stagnan pools along the river bank. This will soon be remedied by the construction of the culverts now in progress, but it has long been a standing disgrace to the authorities, whose dilatory action is to blame for all the consequences.

This Weatherby's court is a wretched alley, on which and the adjacent streets there are about twenty families living in miserable low frame tenements, more fitted for the abode of swine than of human beings. Some time since a soap-boiling institution was established right in the centre of them, to add its reeking fumes and foul smells to the general mass of filth. The authorities ordered the establishment to be closed, but it is said that it was and is still run at night, the proprietor openly defying everybody to stop his business. The intelligent physicians of the city long since prophesied that if Camden was ever visited by the cholera, this would be the locality in which it would first appear.

On Wednesday of last week, accordingly, a man by the name of McCann, living in the court, died suddenly. His body remained unburied until the following Sunday, the neighbors, in the meantime, running in and out of the house. A few days after McCann's death, a child of his followed him; and on Tuesday of this week two boys by the name of Tracy, who had been in McCann's house a great deal, likewise died. The disease which carried off the two last was pronounced cholera by the physicians in attendance. It was not until then that they were satisfied that the deaths in the family of McCann were the results of the same fatal scourge. Nine persons altogether were subject to choleraic attacks, but these four were the only ones who died from the effects. On Wednesday there were but two fresh cases, and since then there have been no more reported.

This is owing to the energetic efforts of the Sanitary Committee, who have caused the court and its surroundings to be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. If another case breaks out, it is their intention to remove every family to some other locality; and if deemed necessary, to cause the buildings to be entirely demolished. For several days past the authorities have been engaged in sprinkling chloride of lime in the gutters throughout the whole city and around the market-houses. The city is at last in a tolerable sanitary condition, and it is thought that the dreaded scourge will spread no further at present.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE STOLEN.—A day or two since a young man of prepossessing appearance went to the livery stable of Samuel McClain, where he hired a pair of horses and a carriage, to take a ride into the country, promising to return the same afternoon. Since that time, however, nothing has been seen or heard of either him or the property.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The congregation worshipping in the First Presbyterian Church in Camden, finding their church too small, have finally decided to erect a new one. The materials will all be prepared this fall and winter, and early in the spring work on the proposed new edifice will be commenced.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

GREAT ACT OF INCENDIARISM — OLD MOYAMENSING HALL BURNED.—This morning about 3 o'clock the buildings in the rear of the old Moyamensing Hall were discovered to be in a blaze, and an alarm was instantly struck. The fire commenced in the kitchen on the first floor of what is know as the old culinary department of the United States Hospital buildings, which occupied the place during the war.

This building extends from the main hall to the rear on Manilla street. The flames spread with great rapidity through the long one story building, and caught on to the wooden cornice of the main building.

Before the fire companies could check it, the fire found its way into the loft over the second story, where a quantity of straw and loose rubbish had been stored. Sweeping through the loft, it crept to the cupola, and then had a powerful draft that made the flames rage with a resistless fury that nothing could stop, until the roof and the cupola were entirely destroyed.

While this was going on the bell hanging in the cupola fell with a loud crash, sending high showers of sparks around. It was with very sad feelings we witnessed the destruction of the old clock that had stood for so many years, doing its work of usefulness.

The entire building was gutted by the fire, and the handsome freestone front is utterly ruined. What the fire left the water has wrecked. Part of the old United States hospital wards in the eastern and western ends of the enclosure are comparatively uninjured.

The destruction of the building was so evidently the work of design, that not the least doubt remains that it was the deliberate act of an incendiary. Some time ago the Board of Health resolved to make it a Cholera Hospital, and had actually made preliminary efforts to so convert it, in spite of the clamorous and indignant appeals from the neighbors against it.

When the people in the neighborhood saw that the beds and other fixtures were being removed into the building, muttered threats were heard on every side. Instead of putting on a strong force of watchmen, there were only two on last night. One of these was a rowdy of bad character. When the alarm of fire was given they were both standing in front of the building in the most indifferent manner, and the circumstances developed at the examination of Fire Marshal Blackburn showed evidently that there had been at the very least a collusion between them and the incendiaries, if they had not actually set fire to it themselves.

Moyamensing Hall was built in 1825, by the Commissioners of Moyamensing, as a hall of assembly. It was continued in use for that purpose until the act of Consolidation was passed in 1854.

For about a year after that it was unoccupied, and was then taken as a police station house, and was used as such until 1859, when it was again vacated, and was idle until 1862, in the early part of which year it was taken by the United States as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

The series of wards were then built in the enclosure in the rear. It continued in this service until the latter end of 1865, when it was again vacated. Recently it was turned over by the Government to the Board of Health office. The result of their action we see before us.

The building was valued at about $85,000. As far as could be ascertained, there was no insurance on it or $10,000 in the Franklin Insurance Office.

The bell was broken to pieces and carried away by the excited crowd, in the form of relics of the old building.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.—The newspapers of the city have been led into an error with regard to the manner in which the fraudulent distillers of whisky have been detected in their tricks. There has not been, as reported, a Commission appointed from Washington to investigate and prosecute these frauds, all the proceedings having been under the immediate personal supervision and direction of Mr. John H. Diehl, Collector of the Second Revenue District, with whom Mr. Charles T. Bonsall and others have been associated.

The subject has received careful attention from Mr Diehl for a month or more. His investigations have resulted in the seizure of forty or fifty different establishments which were engaged in distilling without any license whatever, and in the institution of some hundred and thirty suits against as many different parties, for making a fraudulent return of the capacity of their stills. These last violators of the law were easily detected. A sworn officer of the Government was sent to each licensed still to regage its capacity, and in each of the hundred and thirty cases mentioned above, the return was found to be far short of the actual distilling capacity.

In all these cases, therefore, the Government will have no difficulty whatever in proving their infringements upon the law, and in recovering the special penalty of $300. The revenue officers are also in possession of such facts as lead them to believe that they can establish a clear case against the parties involved in each one of the seizures thus far made.

Last year there were not over five licensed distillers in the Second District, while this year one hundred and seventy-six licenses have been taken out thus far; and in addition to these there are still a multitude engaged in the business without any license whatever. These new establishments were all started with a view of defrauding the Government by a misrepresentation of the capacity of their stills, which, as is well known, fixes the amount of the bonds they are required to give.

Mr. Diehl is one of the oldest and most energetic revenue officers in the city, having received his commission from Mr. Lincoln. He is determined to break up the business of these irregular distillers, or to compel them to submit to all the requirements of the law. In this effort he has the hearty co-operation of the Commissioner at Washington. But it is quite likely that many of the defeated parties will appeal to the Commissioner in person, and attempt to compromise the matter by payment of all the back dues to the Government. It is to be hoped that no proposition of the kind will be listened to by the Government. So many compromises of this character have been made already that to continue them will be nothing but the offering of a premium for a reckless violation of the law.

THE STOLEN PIGS.—Alexander Gardner, an American citizen of African descent, was walking along Market street yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock, carrying a basket loaded down with (judging from his good-humored phiz) something good. At Fortieth and Market streets a police officer asked him what he had got in his basket, it being so neatly covered over with a cloth. Aleck averred that he had got some "ob de nicest taters," and furthermore that "taters war good when dey war biled wid de skins on, yah! yah!" The officer, with a feeling of natural curiosity, raised the cloth to see the potatoes, and lo! there were none, but in their place was a fine young porker weighing about forty pounds, that had just been killed, and had the hair, dirt, and everything else on. When taken to the Station House Aleck confessed the theft, and said he stole it from another colored man named L. Allen, living on Belmont street, above Lancaster pike. He was committed by Alderman Allen to answer.

SETTLED AT LAST.—The grievous trouble which has existed in affairs connected with the office of the Collector for the First Internal Revenue District came to a finality this morning. At about 9 o'clock, Mr. Albert Barnes Sloanaker stepped into the office, and in the name of the United States Government took possession by authority of a commission recently issued to him. Colonel John H. Taggart retired as gracefully as the circumstances of the case would warrant. Our readers will be pleased to know that this trouble is ended at last.

FURTHER HEARING IN THE CASE OF W. R. COOPER, THE GREAT FORGER.—W. R. Cooper had a further hearing before United States Commissioner Sergeant at 10 o'clock this morning. Before the opening his counsel made a violent speech against the District Attorney.

A number of witnesses were examined, among the rest Mr Root, the Paying Teller of the First National Bank. He testified that he took the check, supposing it to be genuine. It did not bear any marks of being a forgery, either in the face or in the endorsement.

R. H. Allen was sworn, and said that he had not seen the check until this morning. He then examined it, and said at once that the endorsement said to be his was a forgery. He said that he had previously seen the forged requisition for $50,000.

The case is still going on.

APPROPRIATING A WALLET.—Mary Davis, a lady of color, has come to grief. It all resulted in her desire to possess a wallet which the law regarded as belonging to another person. Walking into the house No. 1812 Master street yesterday, Mary espied the said wallet lying upon a table.

It was the property of Mrs. Wilbraham, and contained the sum, a magnificent one in Mary's eyes—of $16. Mary took possession of the wallet, and the officers in their turn took possession of Mary. She was conducted into the presence of Alderman Massey, who exacted $600 bail for her appearance at Court.

A TURBULENT JEHU.—William H. Kelly earns his daily bread by driving a lager beer wagon. The calling is considered a respectable one, but William is rather a reckless man with his lines, and hence the general respectability of his fellow Jehus does not avail him in his present difficulties. Yesterday, at the corner of Broad and Coates streets, he drove into another vehicle, carrying away the wheel and axle-tree in handsome style. He was subsequently taken before Alderman Murray, and agreed to pay the expenses of a new outfit in place of the damaged one. He likewise gave bail in $500 to keep the peace.

A FOWL ROBBERY.—Joseph Anderson was arrested at the corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with a number of chickens in his possession, for which he could not show a clear title. He stated, however, that they were bought from a colored man named Wade, living in Delaware county. He would not acknowledge stealing them, however, but the evidence against him was such that Alderman Allen committed him to answer.

FUNERAL OF THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.—Hon. John Ross, Principal of the Cherokee nation, will be buried in Wilmington Cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock. The funeral will start from his brother-in-law's, John M Stapler, No. 811 Washington street, Wilmington, Del. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.—The crops in this thriving settlement are said to be looking finely. The vineyards promise to bear a beautiful crop of grapes. The settlement of the new farms continues, and large numbers of new houses and business establishments are being erected. Many passengers upon their trips to Cape May are much surprised to notice the remarkable growth of this place.

CHOLERA.—There have been eight cases of Asiatic cholera reported since our report of yesterday. Of these six cases were fatal.

LATE BOOKS.—The Petersons, the Philadelphia publishing house) announce to-day the following new books, any of which can be read with pleasure. "Jenny Ambrose; or, Life in the Eastern States." This is a charming domestic story. "Elster's Folly," by Mrs. Wood. It is now in its third edition, and is considered superior to any of Mrs. Wood's novels. Also, "The Lady's and Gentleman's Science of Etiquette," being a guide to perfect manners for both sexes. The Petersons have now ready the *official edition* of the Stamp Duties, of the late acts of Congress published, which took effect August 1.

ASIATIC CHOLERA VERY EASILY PREVENTED.—Millions certify Dr. Fitler's Carminative (so do everywhere) to be the legitimate preventive of Cholera, and positive cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Cramps. Tested nearly forty years. Price 25 cents.

MARRIED.

DAGNEY—McNENNY.—On Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at St. Paul's R. C. Church, at 6 A. M., by the Rev. P. F. Sheridan, Mr. EDWARD J. DAGNEY, Jr., eldest son of Edward Dagney, Sr., to Miss MARY J. McNENNY, eldest daughter of P. McNenny, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

MILLER—WILSON.—In Philadelphia, August 2, by the Rev. W. M. Rice, D. D., Mr. JOHN C. MILLER to Miss SALLIE E. WILSON, daughter of Dr. R. S. Wilson.

DIED.

ABRAMS.—On the 1st instant, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HANNAH E., youngest daughter of Michael and Emma G. Abrams, and grand-daughter of the late Jacob Abrams and Catharine Hunt, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, rear of No. 962 St. John street, below Beaver, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

BOWER.—On the 3d instant, Mr. ROBERT T. BOWER.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Richmond Lodge, No. 239, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1822 Frankford road, above Montgomery avenue, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

HOMAN.—On the 2d instant, after a long and lingering illness, ABRAHAM D. HOMAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Curtis Lodge, No. 239, of Norristown, and Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F.; and Eagle Council, No. 19, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Emerald street, east of Hart's lane, and north of Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery Vault.

LYONS.—On the 3d instant, HARRIET P. LYONS, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lyons, aged 4 years and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Placid place, on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

SEELER.—At Lumberton, N. J., of cholera infantum, on the 4th instant, GEORGE W., youngest son of George W. and Annie V. Seeler, aged 1 year 5 months and 3 days.

CARPET-SWEEPERS AND CLOTHES-Wringers should be used by every good Housekeeper. The most approved patterns are for sale, with a general variety of Housekeepers' Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A QUIET PITCHER OF EMINENT SKILL was Chief Justice Marshall. Others of sedentary occupations or professions may find this pastime equally beneficial to their health. Four sizes of Quoits, in sets, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TO BOTHER THE FLIES THAT BUZZ around your victuals procure Wire Dish Covers, of which oval, oblong, and round are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon. Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
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ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7t

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS TO CLOSE OUT.

Dress Goods at Reduced Prices,

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS FROM FORMER PRICES.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID VALENCIAS, AT 25 CENTS.
MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING SUITS, AT 25, 31, 37½ CENTS.
BLACK FIGURED WHITE GROUND MOHAIRS, AT 25 CENTS.
AMERICAN CHALLI DELAINES, AT 20 CTS, TO CLOSE OUT.

A Large Assortment of Silks

Thirty per cent. lower than the present COST OF IMPORTATION.

H. STEEL & SON,

8 3 3t Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH St.,

(ENTRANCE ON FILBERT STREET).

CLOSING OUT BALANCE OF STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS.
FRENCH ORGANDIES, REDUCED TO 31 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINEST ORGANDIES IMPORTED, REDUCED FROM $1·00 TO 40 CENTS.
CLOSING OUT HOOP SKIRTS.
GRABIELLE HOOP SKIRTS REDUCED.
HOOP SKIRTS REDUCED TO CLOSE OUT
10 BALES OF BALLARDVALE FLANNELS, 38 CENTS TO $1·00.
20 PIECES GREY HEAVY TWILLED BATHING FLANNEL, 37 CENTS.

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ENTRANCE TO STORE ON FILBERT STREET, 8 3 3t Below Eighth

NEW DRY GOODS AT

MARSH & WARNOCK'S

(PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND),

No. 113 North NINTH Stree

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of

TOWELLING,
TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIE

Also, a large assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LAWNS and SWISS MUSLIN.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

MUSLINS.

Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES. HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. 6 14 thsm2m

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.,

WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS,

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE STYLES, and WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. (7 23 12t4p

PERFECTION

IS RARELY ATTAINED, YET

A. B. W. BULLARD'S

IMPROVED OIL SOAP,

FOR REMOVING

Grease, Paint, Pitch, and Varnish,

From all Goods of Durable Colors, is ahead of anything yet discovered.

It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

COUNTERFEITS

Of this preparation are extant, therefore be sure and take none but that which has the autograph of A. B. W. BULLARD on the label.

Manufactured by the Proprietors,

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General Agents for Pennsylvania,

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No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. 7 9 3m

SCHUYLKILL RIVER RAILWAY.

Via Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Streets.

A NEW ROUTE TO FAIRMOUNT PARK.

FARE..... SEVEN CENTS

EXCHANGE TICKETS, good on all the east and west roads, NINE CENTS. 7 24 14t

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8·00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases to his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establish Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 7 30 6t

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 30, 8 05, 8 55, 9 30, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7 20, 8 05, 8 50, 9 35, 10 20, 11 05, 11 50 A. M.; and 12 35, 1 20, 2 05, 2 50, 3 35, 4 20, 5 05, 5 50, and 6 35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9rp ws

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSIONS up the River to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia, by the splendid Steamer JOHN A. WARNER, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving at Philadelphia about 6 o'clock. On SUNDAY leaves Chesnut street wharf at 18 o'clock P. M., stopping at Magargee's wharf, Kensington. Fare for the Excursion, 40 cents. 7 7 1m

HO! FOR AN EXCURSION TO PENNSGROVE.—The commodious steamer FRENCH BEC will make an Excursion to Pennsgrove on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, August 6, 1866, leaving Arch street wharf at 1 o'clock P. M., and Magargee's wharf, Kensington, at 1·15 o'clock P. M. Returning early in the evening. Refreshments on board. A Brass and String Band will accompany the boat. Fare, 50 cents. 8 4 2t

UNITED STATES 5-20s.

Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do well to avail themselves of the present foreign demand, and exchange them for the new and more desirable

FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865.

At present they will obtain about Two Per. Cent profit by the Exchange.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

8 4 6trp] No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EVANS & WATSON

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

WAREROOMS

FROM

No. 16 South FOURTH Street,

TO

No. 811 CHESNUT St.,

Where they have on hand a large assortment of their celebrated FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, for bank, mercantile or dwelling house use. They are secured by the best locks, are furnished with wrought iron inside doors, are guaranteed free from dampness and never lose their fire proof qualities. It is to the interest of all desiring protection against either fire or burglars, to give us a call before purchasing, as our prices are lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,

19 tuscu6t4p No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

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FOURTH EDITION

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Statement of the Public Debt to August 1,

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August is published:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

5 per cent. bonds	$198,241,100 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,353,591 88
6 per ct. bonds, 1881	283,784,100 00
6 per ct. 5-20 bonds	742,329,650 00
Total	$1,242,628,441 88

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

6 per cent. bonds	$6,042,000 00
Temporary loan	118,665,459 96
Three-year comp'd interest notes	156,012,140 00
Three-year 7·30 notes	798,949,350 00
Total	$1,079,668,950 96
Matured debt not presented for payment	4,670,180 92

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$400,361,728 00
Fractional currency	26,684,138 91
Gold certificate of deposit	16,403,180 00
Total	$443,449,046 91
Total debt	$2,770,416,688 99

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	$61,322,126 57
Currency	75,995,206 04
Total	$137,317,332 61
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,633,099,276 38

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department on the 1st of August, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.

Amount of debt, less cash, in Treasury August 1, 1865	$2,757,253,275 66
Amount of debt, less cash, in Treasury August 1, 1866	2,633,099,276 38
Reduction	$124,153,999 28

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Extensive Fire Last Night.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 4.—A fire last night destroyed the extensive carpenter and box-making establishment of D. H. Radecke, in McClellan alley, and the adjoining building, used for similar purposes, and another carpenter shop of S. W. Brown, adjoining. Loss about thirty thousand dollars; partly insured.

The members of the Baltimore City Councils leave here on Monday, to visit Chicago.

The yachts *Mary* and *Emma* arrived here from Philadelphia, with members of several of your most noted boating clubs, who are being handsomely entertained.

Destructive Fire.

ALBANY, August 4.—Gagerty & Co.'s large factory, in the town of Guilderland, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The factory had recently been refitted with new machinery for the manufacture of knit jackets. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000.

Death of Colonel Rutherford, of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., August 4.—Colonel John Rutherford, who presided at the recent meetings of the State Central Committees, died suddenly last night, at an advanced age. He was for several years Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Cotton Market is quiet; sales at 36c. for middling uplands. Flour dull, and 10c. lower; sales of 4000 bbls. at $5·60@9·40 for State, $8·30@10·50 for Ohio, $5·60@8·40 for Western; Southern drooping, sales of 200 bbls. at $15·25; Canada nominal. Wheat, steady for prime; common dull and declining; sales of 14,000 bushels, at $2·02½@2·06 for No. 1 Milwaukie. Mixed Corn is 1c. lower; sales of 86,000 bushels at 79½@80c. Oats have declined 1c. Pork is heavy at $31 25@31 37½. Lard and Whisky unchanged.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—Flour firm; new is scarce. Wheat firm; red, $2·75@2 80. Corn steady; sales of 5000 bushels of white at $1·07@1 10. Provisions firm. Whisky dull; Pennsylvania, $2·22@2 23; Western, $2 25@2 26.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.—After an adjournment of more than two weeks' duration, this Court sat this morning for the purpose of disposing of habeas corpus cases, and transac

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXIX.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

July.

Monday, 30.—The "Lay of the Last Cable," celebrated by firing 100 guns on board the *Great Eastern*, and by the publication of Cyrus W. Field's Diary—both transactions being the most startling *reports* we have had since the war.

Tuesday, 31.—An Original Reconstruction Policy in full operation at New Orleans. The most perfect Union feeling manifested between the city authorities and the mob, in shooting down Freedmen and Republicans.

August.

Wednesday, 1.—General Terry forbids the organization of military companies at the South unless composed wholly of Rebels. The Freedmen are considered by him *strong* enough unarmed.

Thursday, 2.—Indignation meeting in Moyamensing Hall. The citizens got their choler up upon learning that there is a disposition by the city to use the building as a Cholera Hospital.

Friday, 3.—Santa Anna's property confiscated in Mexico by Maximilian, and $50,000 worth of it in New York by his private banker. The only leg-l-see he will have to leave his children will be his wooden one.

Saturday, 4.—Series Column Day. The Ocean Telegraph and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH both considered by the Series Editor a great success, particularly this number.

GREAT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH

Laying of the Atlantic City Cable.

THE WORK A PERFECT SUCCESS.

Union of the Continents of New Jersey and America.

TO ATLANTIC CITY AND BACK IN EIGHT MINUTES.

History of the "Mary Ann's" Voyage from Cooper's Point to Vine Street Wharf, U. S. A.

COMPREHENSIVE DIARY OF PATRICK O'FIELD AND HIS FELLOW-LABORERS.

Ever since the interruption of telegraphic communication between the United States and Atlantic City, occasioned by the breaking of the old cable in the Delaware by the anchor of a Richmond coal barge, the Company have been indefatigable in their efforts to renew the connection with the wires on the shore end at Cooper's Point, and more particularly so, in view of the important events now going at Atlantic, including the Grand Hop at the Surf House, and the extensive and heavy engagement of partners during the continuance of the campaign, which one matron, who has three daughters there, told the Superintendent at that end of the line should be, for the balance of the season, "short, sharp, and decisive." Although the Atlantic City Telegraph Company had met with many misfortunes with the deep sea portion of the cable, similar to the one that occurred last week, they still, with unwearied perseverance, determined last Tuesday to charter the yawl-boat *Mary Ann*, and again attempt the laying of the Cable across the channel, this time a little out of the track of the ferry-boats *Arasapha* and *Union*, though on this occasion the *Arasapha* nearly swamped the jolly-boat that had the cable on board, and probably would have done it, had not Mr. Patrick O'Field, the Superintendent, with two others, jumped out of the boat on the bar and held her until the *Arasapha* had passed. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. O'Field on this occasion for his presence of mind in the boat and the absence of his body out of it, for, as it was, the crew lost one of their sculls, which floated off up to Petty's Island before it went ashore. The Atlantic City Cable Company have had difficulties to overcome in laying the overland route that would have deterred a less enterprising or persevering company. The wires through the Absecum swamps and in the neighborhood of Vineland, Hammonton, and other interior towns, were broken to the ground by the frequent large and unlawful gathering of the mosquitoes on them, and by fires in the Jersey pines not discriminating between the verdure on the poles and the trees. The citizens of Absecum village greatly demurred, as they had only sold the Railroad Company the right of travel up to high-water mark; and as the road and the town were but seldom submerged—rarely more than twice a year—a line of communication above that mark should require a separate charter. In 1858, however, the line was finally built to Cooper's Point. Several climbers for political favor offered their services to the company, but few of them could stand the test when brought to the poles. At Haddonfield, and at Camden, a town of some size, situated near this end of the route, the workmen were greatly annoyed by the crows, who, in great numbers, in the early morning, would waken the men up by their incessant cawing before their sleep was half out, and for this *cause* many of the workmen left. The overland route was finally completed to the entire satisfaction of the public, who had no use for the line, and all that was wanting was the submarine connection across the Delaware channel to the United States.

It becoming known that the Company desired this connection, many plans were submitted by experienced parties in such matters. One gentleman, known as a professional "Catty-racker," offered the use of the buoys attached to his "lay out line," provided the Company would keep him in hooks and bait. Another professional in the same line offered to sink the line by putting his eel-barrels on it, and examine it every day as he brought up the barrels to get the eels. Many other propositions, more or less ingenious, were submitted, and entertained by the Company; but none were then adopted, the chief reason being that the Company was out of funds, and had no wire on hand.

At a later time arrangements were made with Mr. Patrick O'Field, whose place of business is on and off the wharf, with his able and staunch yawl-boat, the *Mary Ann*, to lay the deep sea part, to clear the sand bar above Smith's Island, and to land it at Vine street wharf, at the office of the Company. Mr. O'Field immediately got his vessel ready, removed a jug and scoop from under the stern seat and put it forward, took out the after-thwart and thole-pins, and put a roller over the stern as a kind of paying-out apparatus, to keep the cable from scratching the paint off the *Mary Ann*, as he had newly painted her himself that spring.

The shore end was shipped on board the *Mary Ann*, at Cooper's Point, last Tuesday, July 31, at 7·05 A. M. The crew, who consisted of two, besides Patrick, then pulled straight for the deep water at the end of the bar, as it was now low tide, and two sand sloops were lying on the bar loading with sand. It was thought necessary to avoid these men, who might cut the cable with their spades, judging from the vigor and force with which they put their shovels in the sand.

As the *Mary Ann* got about half way across between the Point and the Bar, the ferry boat belonging to the Company, the *Arasapha*, came near swamping the telegraphic party by the "rollies," as the Captain termed them. On regaining their steadiness, which they did by jumping out of the boat, they discovered that the insulation was lost; in fact, the whole of the cable was, and nothing was left for the party to do now but to commence grappling. Mr. O'Field immediately rolled up his pantaloons and sleeves, and commenced feeling around in the bar for the cable. There was 23½ inches water in the bar, with a heavy sea running. It was now 8·45 A. M., ferry time, real time 9·15, and but 640 feet rowed, and 678 feet of cable paid out, when this accident occurred. On recovering the cable, which was done without much trouble at 8·50 A. M., Mr. O'Field commenced with his picking-up apparatus, which was very simple, consisting of one hand and five fingers, while the others held up his pantaloon legs, and soon had it all picked up and on the boat, when a new difficulty presented itself—the crew being in possession of but three oars, one of them having been knocked overboard on the passing of the ferry-boat. After a short trial with what oars they had left, it was found impracticable to lay the cable; they could lay it fast enough, but not in any particular direction, and after a consultation of all on board, it was agreed to buoy the cable there with the jug (that had been previously emptied of its contents), and with what oars they had, with heavy hearts and boots, to return again to the Point.

It was now 11·05, and nothing more was done towards getting a new oar until after dinner. In the meantime the crew were in great suspense as to the fate of the cable, or rather of the Buoy, as it was the private property of Mr. O'Field, and was intended for quite a different use that very afternoon. Dinner being over, the crew again embarked at 1·05 P. M., with another buoy of the same description, and another oar. At 1·15 P. M. they reached the spot where they left the old cable, when their worst fears were realized, for the Buoy was gone. The cable, however, was recovered, and safely coiled on board, while they were standing in 47 inches of water, the tide rising rapidly at this point. The crew, somewhat mortified with their misfortune of the morning, now pulled with a will straight for the lower side of Vine street wharf. The incidents of the voyage were not given to the Associated Press, but we were enabled to gather the most important ones from the private diary of Mr. O'Field, which we succeeded in getting out of his side coat-pocket as he lay asleep in the *Mary Ann*, alongside of the wharf at the Vine street ferry slip.

PATRICK O'FIELD'S DIARY.

COOPER'S POINT, 7·05 A. M.—Commenced this morning to lay the Atlantic City Cable across the Delaware. Great rejoicing on account of receiving on board a jug of "Chestnut Grove," which the Superintendent said would do for a Buoy.

THE "BUOY" USED ON THE OCCASION.

7·10.—Thirty-five feet rowed, 41 feet of cable paid out. Tried the Buoy and found it would sink, corked. Took the cork out and lightened it; passed it to Ted and Jim, who did the same.

7·15.—Everything working well; 110 feet paid out. Tested the Buoy again and found it too heavy; removed some of the contents; passed it to Jim and Ted, who did the same.

7·30.—Again examined the Buoy. Jim and Ted stopped rowing for a few minutes, and examined it also. The Buoy was now sensibly lighter, with considerable rolling motion to the vessel. The cable by mistake paid seventy-four feet, all in a bunch. Hereafter must watch the brakes.

7·40.—Found it expedient to again lighten the Buoy—the *Mary Ann* steering badly.

7·50.—The *Arasapha* appearing in sight in the American side of the channel, preparations were made to get the Buoy in order by lightening it. Jim and Ted lent a hand under the trying circumstances.

THE "MARY ANN" PAYING OUT THE CABLE.

8·00.—There had been paid out four hundred and ten feet of cable, and the *Mary Ann* steering wildly. Signals from shore received from the Superintendent on the wharf, waving his hand for us to turn up the river. Examined the Buoy and then turned up the river.

8·10.—Ted and Jim's oars working badly in the "daddy-mammy" style. The Buoy being quite light, began to roll very much; caught hold of the Buoy myself and tested it. Ted and Jim did the same.

8·20.—The *Arasapha* has just passed—never saw her rollies higher. The two men on the bar stopped working to look at us; we also stopped to look at them.

TOTAL LOSS OF INSULATION.

8·30.—The rolling of the *Mary Ann* was so great that I fell overboard, when I immediately gave orders for the crew to follow me. Jim and Ted got out, but both on the same side, tipping the boat and spilling the cable.

8·40.—The *Mary Ann* righted herself, but no cable. The Buoy found perfect as regards the outside; the inside arrangements in a very unsatisfactory state; reported by Ted and Jim as having a mark of M. T. on the bottom; 678 feet of cable paid out.

9·00.—Having now lost one oar, and being unable to proceed, buoyed the cable and returned to the Ferry House for another oar.

1·05 P. M.—After dinner, with another oar, and Buoy filled at the expense of the crew, again started with the *Mary Ann* for the scene of our morning labors.

1·20.—Found the cable, but the Buoy was gone. Examined the new Buoy and found it too heavy, likely to sink. Got the cable on board and lightened the Buoy, and it being near high tide, started straight for Vine street wharf.

1·30.—Stop rowing to avoid a Tugboat. All hands called to examine and lighten the Buoy.

1·40.—Again stopped to allow another Tug to pass. Took a Tug ourselves at the Buoy.

TESTING THE BUOY.

1·50.—The *Mary Ann* again steering badly. Lost the memorandum of the number of feet paid out. Took measures for lightening the Buoy in case of another mishap. Jim and Ted cheerfully lent their assistance.

2 P. M.—The *John A. Warner* heaving in sight. Jim and Ted put renewed efforts to the oars, while I also did to the Buoy. The *Mary Ann* steering wildly.

2·10.—*John A. Warner* just passed close to the *Mary Ann's* stern, while she was rolling heavily. Insulation perfect.

2·20.—The *Arasapha* again about. The crew much alarmed. We all cling to the Buoy.

2·30.—Shore end made fast to the wharf. The *Mary Ann* in still water: but Jim and Ted were rolling badly, with poor steerage-way on. I was so——

Here the Diary terminates in a very unsteady hand, evidently from excessive fright. The Captain, apparently, from whom this important diary was got, was asleep; no other person was in the boat, although there were three pairs of boots lying in the bottom of the boat, and an empty whisky jug. It is feared that in a temporary aberration of mind they have wandered off into the sign of the "Anchor," about a half a square below. But if this Diary is of any use to you, it is at your service. Your contemporaries will see that your correspondents are all

WIDE AWAKE.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

CUSTOMS OF SERVICE, FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY. By Augustus V. Kautz. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The little pocket manual before us is intended solely for the use of officers in the army, and consequently addresses itself to an extremely limited class of readers. It is a careful compilation of the duties of every officer, as taken from the authorized manual, and is enriched by considerable experience on the part of the author. It is of such a size, and bound in such a manner, as to be particularly suitable for carriage in the pocket.

THE TAXPAYER'S MANUAL. By Hon. George S. Boutwell. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Agent, J. K. Simon, No. 33 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

The work issued by Mr. Boutwell is not of much interest for general reading, but is invaluable as a work of reference. It contains all the Internal Revenue laws, codified and arranged so that every article can be easily found, and the tax or exception at once determined. It is clearly printed, and should have a place in every counting-room and business office. J. K. Simon, No. 33 S. Sixth street, is the agent.

—TIMOTHY CRUMB'S WARD is the title of a work published by Loring, and sent us by G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, which is of the ultra sensation order. It is certainly abominable trash, and we will not go so far against the popular prejudice as to contradict those who give it that name. We deprecate the publication by a respectable house of this class of fiction, and all our contemporaries should join with us in seeking to prevent its appearance.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have issued two reprints, each of which is of considerable merit in its way—"Science of Etiquette" and "Jerry Ambrose." The latter is a pleasant, homelike story, very acceptable for summer reading.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The *Round Table*, speaking of Wolfe's "Burial of Sir John Moore," gives us some pleasant gossip:—

"For many years after its publication the authorship of this poem was a mooted question though it is so no longer. It was with great pleasure that we recently found the poem in the handwriting of the author, carefully preserved in the Hibernian Academy at Dublin, an institution full of objects of great interest to the *literateur* and antiquary. At the time it was written Wolfe had reached his twenty-fifth year, and was engaged in Dublin, his native city, as a tutor in Trinity College, of which time-honored institution he was a recent graduate. It is engrafted in a letter, written in rather a small and running hand, to a friend, who, it seems, had insisted on seeing two of the stanzas before the completion of the poem. The letter is written on, and around the margins of, a full sheet of letter-paper, and suggests a somewhat careless correspondent, there being left only a small square, on which the following address is written:—

"JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.,
"at the Rev. Wm. Armstrong's,
"Clowonth, Cashel."

"It is without date, but though the post-mark is dim, 'September 6, 1816' can be traced without much difficulty. It was probably written from college, and is as follows:—

"I have completed 'The Burial of Sir John Moore,' and will here inflict it upon you; you have no one but yourself to blame for perusing the two stanzas that I told you so much.

[Here follow the eight stanzas.]

"Pray write soon. You may direct as usual to the college, and it will follow me to the country.

"Give my love to Armstrong, and believe me, my dear John, ever yours, CHARLES WOLFE.

"Again, I say remember Constantine. (The latter part of the last word is very dim.) Elizabeth is to be drawn among the *rest*. (The first word and the last, though underscored, are also very dim.) You will pardon me for being particular about any message from that quarter."

"Brief as these words are, they serve to give an interesting peep into the man's nature. 'A little chink will let in much light,' says the old proverb. His humble, deprecating manner, bordering on apology, for troubling his friend with the lines which were to make his name immortal, is at least touching—indicating, as it does, a want of appreciation of the rare water of the gems he wrought. It is the true modesty which so often accompanies the highest gifts, and the long questioned authorship of the 'Burial' is the best evidence of it. Jean Ingelow, by-the-way, in speaking of the kind reception of her 'little book' in America, showed a modesty akin to it. The letter shows that the author had a warm, genial Irish heart, and many friends whom he loved, and that he had been 'spelled in love's sweet Aiden.' But his youth and poetic nature are a free 'pardon' for his 'being particular about any message from *that quarter*.'"

—The present European war has not been very productive of poetry so far, although it will unquestionably produce the usual crop of verse. The German poet, Freiligrath, has spoken, or sung, in behalf of his native land, in the following song, which we find translated in a late English weekly:—

WESTPHALIAN SUMMER SONG.

In lightning and in summer's rain,
In noon-sun hot and glowing,
Full gayly, O Westphalia's grain,
Art shooting up and growing!
Old Hellweg's rye, so lithe and strong,
Seven feet and more thy stems are long,
How gloriously dost ripen!

"I grow and ripen fast and strong,
The year with gifts is mellow,
To satisfy both old and young
I ripen rich and yellow
But dost thou not, O wanderer, know
That he who joyfully did sow
Can never cut and reap me?

"Forth thro' my swaying ears he went,
In rank and order starting,
With clenched fist and head low bent
From house and home departing:
Loud summoned by the drum and horn,
He goes to crush his brother's corn
In brother-war unhallowed.

"Who, then, for this year's harvest-home
Will fetch the girls to foot it?
Alas! who'll wave the harvest-wreath?
Upon the barn who'll put it?
The reaper's name is Death, I wot,
He mows this year with grape and shot;
Well know I who has hired him.

"A little bird sings on the Haar,
'Where Elbe and Maine are hieing,
There he who was a ploughboy here
All stiff and stark is lying.
His homes tead's pride, forth did he go;
A brother's bullet laid him low!—'
I rustle to the breezes."

—Mr. C. G. Leland has recently published a collection of translations of his, of the text of Herne's "Book of Songs," from which we take the following pathetic ballad, in which the spirit of Herne is infused into English:—

"My heart, my heart is weary,
Yet merrily beams the May,
And I lean against the linden
High up on the terrace grey.

"The town moat far below me
Runs silent and sad and blue;
A boy in a boat floats o'er it,
Still fishing and whistling too.

"And a beautiful varied picture
Spreads out beyond the flood,
Fair houses, and gardens, and people,
And cattle, and meadow, and wood.

"Young maidens are bleaching the linen,
They laugh as they go and come;
And the mill-wheel is dripping with diamonds,
I list to its far-away hum.

"And high on yon old grey castle
A sentry-box peeps o'er;
While a young red-coated soldier
Is pacing beside the door.

"He handles his gleaming musket,
Which gleams in the sunlight red,
He halts, he presents, he shoulders;
I wish that he'd shoot me dead!"

—The real name of the lady who has hitherto published under the name of F. G. Trafford, the author of "George Geith," "Maxwell Drewitt," etc., is Mrs. S. H. Riddell. Her last fiction, "The Race for Wealth," originally contributed to *Once a Week*, is now on the eve of publication in book form.

—Mr. William Winter is about to see through the press a second edition of the late George Arnold's poetical remains, with additions from the *Round Table* and other journals for which Mr. Arnold wrote in the last years of his life.

—Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, the famous Eastern diplomatist, who has just published a volume of indifferent verse entitled "Shadows of the Past," has not the excuse of youth to offer in extenuation, being seventy-eight years old.

—Mr. Edmund Yates is said to hold an office in the General Post Office, London, a situation which probably influenced him in his determination to become a man of letters. He is a son of Frederick Yates, the comedian, and is thirty-five years old.

—Mr. John R. Thompson, the erewhile editor of the old *Literary Messenger*, is said to be the "Heros von Borcke" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, whose adventures while in the Confederate service are soon to be published in book form.

—Miss Manning, the author of "Mary Powell," etc., etc., is said to have been born in 1812. We would defy a paragraphist to arrive at the correct age of an American woman of letters, unless she were just out of her teens.

—Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, who is at present living in London, is said to be the correspondent of the *Daily News*, the Baltimore *Gazette*, and the *Home Weekly*.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor has finished reading the proof of his long poem, "The Picture of St. John," which is to be published at the beginning of the fall.

—Miss Abigail Dodge is to be congratulated that her last work, "Summer Rest," has already reached its seventh thousand.

—Professor Longfellow is spending the summer at his little house at Nahant.

—Professor Lowell is among the White Hills of New Hampshire.

—Dr. Holmes is rusticating at Pittsfield and Greenfield.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.

N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.

6 23sw2m JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

The Saturday 4½ P. M. line from Vine street wharf returns on Monday, arriving in Philadelphia at 9 A. M.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,	ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,	HAZLETON

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels

Are the Specialities of this Route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7·30 A. M., 3·30 P. M., and 5·15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN 2½ HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic city, and one on Sunday.

On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·45 P. M.
Freight	11·33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street, 5·30 P. M. Returning leaves Jackson, 6·22 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street, 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Leaves Haddonfield, 1·00 P. M. and 3·45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2·00 P. M., Accommodation due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express due 7·05.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8·22.

Ticket Offices at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1·25 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the Union, when on receipt of 20 cents. 7 19

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,

THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,

which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.

The following are some of its great advantages:—

1st. Simplicity of construction cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.

2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.

3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.

4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.

5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.

6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.

7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.

We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps; and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT street,
Room No. 18.

We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the midst of varied industrial interests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

The Course will consist of two parts. First, TWO YEARS OF PREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Mathematics, Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern languages), studies which every young man should pursue, for whatever profession he be intended. Second, TWO ADDITIONAL YEARS in one of the following schools, in each of which an additional special degree is conferred:—

1. The School of General Literature.
2. The School of Civil Engineering.
3. The School of Mechanical Engineering.
4. The School of Metallurgy and Mining.

Applicants for admission will be examined from the 1st to the 15th of August, on presenting themselves to the President, at Bethlehem, or on the opening day.

Circulars giving terms, etc., may be had by applying to Messrs. J. H. BUILER & CO., No. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to HENRY COPPEE, President, Bethlehem, Pa. 7 19s 15

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 s No. 1152 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 15

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 s

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 tj Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 s No. 108 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 26 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 s No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE CITY PULPITS TO-MORROW.

There will be preaching in the principal churches to-morrow, as follows:—

Congregational.—Rev. William D. Patton, at First Church, Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, morning and evening.

Rev. John Crowell, at the Central Church, Eighteenth and Green streets, in the evening.

Rev. C. A. Hawey, at the hall of the Plymouth Church, Ridge avenue, below Jefferson street, morning and evening.

Methodist.—Rev. John S. Inskip, of New York, at the Kensington M. E. Church, in the morning.

Rev. Andrew Manship, at the Mount Olivet Mission Church, in the morning; and at the North Penn Mission Church in the evening.

Rev. James Neill, at the Central Congregational Church, Eighteenth and Green streets, in the morning.

Presbyterian.—Rev. E. H. Nevin, at church Eighteenth and Arch streets, in the morning.

Rev. William C. Catteli, D. D., President of Lafayette College, at the Second Church, Seventh street, below Arch, morning and evening.

Rev. E. J. O. Moore, at the church Fifteenth and Lombard streets, in the evening.

Rev. Dr. Malin, at the United Presbyterian Church, Broad and Lombard streets, at 3½ P. M., and at the Scots' Presbyterian Church in the morning.

Rev. H. H. McIlwaine, D. D., at North Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, above Green, in the morning; and at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, in the evening.

Rev. William P. Clark, at church on South street, above Eleventh, in the morning.

Rev. Dr. Saunders, at Richmond Presbyterian Church, in the morning.

Miscellaneous.—Rev. J. S. Smith, at the Christian Church, Christian street, below Sixth, morning and evening.

Rev. H. S. Hoffman, at Sixth and Girard avenue, in the morning.

Elder J. H. Van Derzee, at hall of Messiah's Church, Broad and Walnut streets, morning and evening.

Elder Burbank, at Ninth and Spring Garden streets, in the morning.

Rev. N. M. Price at Dependent Messiah Church, No. 1527 North Twelfth street, in the morning. In the evening, Rev. R. Craige at the same place.

Rev. A. Armstrong, at southeast corner Twelfth and Filbert streets, in the evening, to the Welsh.

Dr. William Taylor, at the Bible Christian Church, Third street, above Girard avenue, at 3 P. M.

Rev. H. Mauny, at Eglise de Christ (French), No. 1009 Chesnut street, morning and evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Mr. McLeod, the Missionary of the American Home Missionary Society at Great Salt Lake City, has been preaching a course of lectures on polygamy, attacking the system in its stronghold. The Mormons have attended in considerable numbers, though the leaders threaten the preacher's life. One gentleman at the third lecture subscribed $1000 towards a large church in that city. Mr. McLeod is greatly encouraged.

—The Second Parish Church, of Portland, where Dr. Payson preached in former days, was one of those destroyed by the great fire on the 4th ultimo. Sixty-eight families were thus burnt out of their church house. The pastor, Dr. Cowthers, lost his house, books, sermons, and was burnt out of three houses to which, being ill, he was carried.

—Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, preached in the First Congregational Church at West Springfield, on the first Sabbath of July, the same sermon he preached forty-seven years ago in that house, it being then his first communion sermon and his first parish.

—On the 14th of June, Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D., was installed in his place as pastor of the First Church in San Francisco. Dr. I. E. Dwinell preached the sermon.

METHODIST.

—The Seventeenth Annual Conference of the Methodist New Connection met in Birmingham, June 11. The Rev. Samuel Hulme was elected President, and Rev. Thomas Fenton Secretary. Last year the Methodist New Connection had over 33,000 members.

—The corner-stone of Heck Hall was laid by Bishop Thompson, at Evanston, near Chicago, on the 12th of July. The building is to be 140 feet by 45, five stories high, and to cost $50,000.

—The Centenary meetings and collections of the denominations are engaging the zeal and liberality of the churches in all sections of the country, North, East, and West, promising large results.

—The Richmond *Advocate* reports Bishop Early nearly recovered from his railroad injuries.

JEWISH.

—The Jewish synagogue just completed in Berlin, but not yet consecrated, is one of the most gorgeous buildings in Europe. The entire cost of the structure is estimated at a million of dollars, $750,000 in gold. It is surmounted by a huge dome of the oriental type, which can be seen from every house-top in Berlin. The interior is broken up into a great central hall of worship, not far from a hundred feet in length, and provided with three thousand chairs for the worshippers. These are of oak and richly carved. The finish of the interior is of the most elaborate kind, and yet there is not a word or symbol in the building, except the imitation of the Commandments behind the pulpit. The ground color of the wall is brown, but it is so profusely studded with stars and very delicate tracery done in gold that the eye is dazzled with the splendor. The whole is lighted with two thousand burners, and the cost of the gas burned each hour is about fifty dollars.

—The first edition of the whole Bible in Hebrew, with vowel points, was published in 1488, at Soncino, in Italy, on 373 folio pages. This edition has no title page.

—The grand festival of the "Free Sons of Israel," in aid of the Hebrew Free School Association, took place on Wednesday, at Union Park.

—The French Government has resolved to increase, by 18,000 francs, the annual grant for salaries to the Jewish clergy. It has further been resolved to appoint for Paris a third assistant rabbi.

—The *Hebrew Leader* says of the Rev. Benjamin Antrowitz, who died recently at Columbus, O.:—"He lived to the ripe age of ninety-three years, and died honored and respected by all who knew him. He was, at the time of his death, the oldest Jewish cantor in America."

EPISCOPALIAN.

—The Bishop of Oxford, in a late address, declaims most emphatically against bores. His lordship says:—"You can forgive almost anything in any man or any person who comes to talk to you, provided he avoids the unpardonable offense of dulness. You may not agree with him. You may differ from him widely, but if he is bright, good-natured, airy—if the bubbling up of the carbonic goes on in what he says or what he writes—though you may not altogether approve of what he says or what he writes, though you may not altogether approve of the saline particles the draught contains, you drink it down; but if it is that terrible thing of all terrible things, ditchwater dulness, who can bear it?"

—Hon. Asa Packer, of this State, some time since gave $500,000 to found an Episcopalian College. In honor of the donor the trustees named the institution "Packer College;" but by Mr. Packer's request the name has been changed to "Leigh University." The institution is located at South Bethlehem.

—The Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Diocese of Maine recently assembled in Grace Church, Bath. The ceremonies were very impressive, and harmony and good feeling prevailed during the entire session. The church was appropriately draped in mourning for the late lamented Bishop Burgess. On Thursday morning, among other business, a motion was passed to erect a suitable monument to his memory. The Convention then went into an election for Bishop, observing certain preliminary rules adopted in such cases. Upon the first ballot it appeared that the Rev. Alexander Burgess, rector of St. Luke's, Portland, was elected by the clergy to the office of Bishop. At this juncture, before the vote of the laity had been taken, Mr. Burgess arose, and in a few brief remarks expressed his gratitude to his brethren for their esteem and high appreciation of his services, evinced by their action, but respectfully and decidedly declined acceptance of the office. On a second ballot, it was found that the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, had received the requisite number of votes, both clerical and lay, and a motion was made by the Rev. Mr. Dalton that the choice be declared unanimous. The *Gloria in Excelsis* was then sung by the Convention.

—The archbishops and bishops of England have determined on the formation of a new order of laborers in the Church, called "readers." They are to be publicly appointed after an examination by a bishop, and are to minister in outlying districts. They will be not unlike the local preachers of the Methodists, and it is thought their influence will draw the masses towards the established Church.

—The *American Churchman* says:—Bishop Whitehouse, during the early part of June, administered the right of confirmation in Copenhagen, Denmark, and in Gothberg and Stockholm, Sweden, also consecrating a church in the latter place. In these ministrations he was acting in behalf of the Bishop of London. The Reverend F. S. May, of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*, officiated as Honorary Chaplain.

—At the eleventh annual meeting of the London Diocesan Church Building Society, the Bishop of the Diocese said:—"The work of Church Extension was progressing with greater rapidity than at any former period. The number of churches consecrated in the Diocese of London during the last twelve months was thirteen."

CATHOLIC.

—The London *Watchman* has devoted three elaborate articles to a review of the work of Dr. de Pressense, entitled "Jesus Christ: His Life, Times, and Work." The author has been warmly complimented by the Archbishop of Paris, and visited by Father Hyacinthe, the famous Paris preacher.

—The Bishop of Poictiers and the Jesuits of France have risen in arms against the idea of a new French translation of the Bible, and the design is likely to be abandoned.

—Father Cleveland, who has just passed his ninety-fourth birthday, preached all day at the South Boston House of Correction, a few Sabbaths since. Many a young man might envy the health and usefulness of this venerable man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The keel of the new missionary ship to take the place of the *Morning Star* has already been laid in East Boston, and she is expected to be completed by the middle of September.

—A Swedenborgian Theological School is about to be opened at Waltham.

—A letter from a gentleman who lately spent a Sabbath at Bologna gives an interesting account of the Protestant church in that city, and of the manner in which its services are conducted. He says the spiritual condition of the church is strikingly similar to what he has often witnessed in our American churches in times of revival.

—The latest accounts in regard to the Sunday School movement in Germany are very encouraging. A private letter from Berlin speaks of a school as growing so rapidly that the rooms could not contain the children. Seven classes had to seek new quarters.

—In France much sympathy is felt in behalf of the freedmen of the United States. M. Bousslere, a gentleman in Bordeaux, has subscribed fifty thousand francs for their benefit. A late letter says:—"It is regarded in Europe as of great importance to act *now* for the elevation and salvation of the colored race."

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.

—Bethel College, Kentucky, has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. S. P. Williams.

—Hobart College, New York, has conferred the degree of D. D. on Reverends Ferdinand Rogers, H. Miller Thompson, John H. Drum, and H. A. Neely.

—Lawrence University has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rev. Oliver J. Cowles and Rev. Darius Miller.

—Rev. Elihu P. Marvin, editor of the Boston *Reviewer*, received the degree of D. D. at Dartmouth College.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

3m] ERO RACE.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About 30,000 feet 2 inch Oak Plank.
" 50,000 feet 2½ " " "
" 110,000 feet 3 " " "
" 7,000 feet 3½ " " "
" 50,000 feet 4 " " "
" 10,000 feet 5 " " "
" 15,000 feet 1¼ " Ash Plank.
" 60,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet 5 " " "
" 10,000 feet 2 " Hickory Plank.
" 5,000 feet 3 " " "
" 8,000 feet 4 " " "
" 20,000 feet ¾ " Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriage-makers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 16t Depot of Washington.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, August 15, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, at the Government Warehouse, corner of FIRST Street and the LEVEE, Louisville, Kentucky, a large lot of CLOTHING CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE, consisting in part of:—

845 Great Coats,	3340 Canteens,
825 Great Coat Straps,	874 Camp Kettles,
83 prs Inft Trowsers,	902 Mess Pans,
84 prs M'td "	5420 Shelter Tents,
27 Flannel Shirts,	109 Bell Tents,
31 prs Drawers,	715 Common Tents,
658 Woollen Blankets,	1106 Wall Tents,
20 Rubber "	577 " " flies,
178 Rub'r Tent Ponchos,	11 Sibley Tents,
3116 Knapsacks,	561 Hospital Tents,
2373 Haversacks,	267 " " flies.

Terms—Cash in United States Currency.

Property to be removed on day of sale, at risk of purchaser.

By order of Colonel R. C. Rutherford, Depot Quartermaster. J. H. BELCHER,
8 3 10t Captain and A. Q. M.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 2 1§ BEACH and PALMER Street's.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bileux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemis

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4§

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 6§

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15, 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1866.

WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 7, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 500 tons best quality White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from August 10, 1866, to April 30, 1867, with the privilege of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Philadelphia, in good order and condition, free of slate, bone, dust, and all other impurities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quantities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any deficiency by open purchase at the contractor's risk and expense.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The envelope to be endorsed, "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Bvt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Ass't Q. M. General U. S. Army.
GEORGE R. ORME,
7 27 9t Captain and Ass't Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22 00 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12 00 to 150
GENTS do do	8 00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·50, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 16wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH St.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 33 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S

COAL AND ICE DEPOT,

S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 19 6m

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafien, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Argus-ter* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebolt, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 29 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Santord, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11§

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

SCHOOLFIELD'S

CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA PILL

Cure all kinds of Bowel Complaints, and his

GASTRIC AND LIVER PILLS

Are the best remedy for all Diseases of the Stomach and Liver.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
J. W. DALLAM & CO.,
19 1m* SECOND AND CALLOWHILL.

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, or LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"LUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 3 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No. 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a Friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; it used into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, PROPRIETOR,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is THE BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!

Containing A FULL GRAIN to each ounce of water.

A MOST POWERFUL VITALIZING AGENT AND RESTORATIVE.

It has cured and will cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms,

ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM,

And it has been used with astonishing success in cases of RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HEART, LIVER, and KIDNEY DISEASES, etc.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any one sending their address.

Price $1·00 a bottle, or 6 for $5·00.

Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY

HALF A CENTURY,

WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS, IN CURING

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, LIVER COMPLAINT, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

Which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the Physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY

When all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, IN ITS OPERATION

IT IS UNSURPASSED!

While as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons, or minerals; uniting skill, science, and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom; for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

And is entitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER M. D.,

Of Berman, N. Y., writes as follows:—

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, THUS REMOVING THE CAUSE, INSTEAD OF DRYING UP THE COUGH, AND LEAVING THE CAUSE BEHIND. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

From Hon. Judge PRAKER, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—This is to certify that myself and family have used Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severa years, and that I take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind or the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of *Asthma, Phthisis*, or Affections of the *Throat*, I have never met with anything equal to it.

Very respectfully, DAVID SPRAKER.

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:—

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individ

THE GREAT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Rumors of the Big String—News from All the World.

(AS WE MAY EXPECT TO RECEIVE IT WHEN THE WIRE STRETCHES AROUND THE GLOBE.)

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

Sir:—You are aware that I have long been employed in the place formerly held by my long-lost brother, Artemas Ward, in the office of the *Plaindealer*. In consequence of a sudden appreciation of my poor wit and bad spelling, I have been dubbed the "Serious Editor." I get no salary, but am allowed my wittles and washin. I send you some of my best little after-breakfast squibs on the cable. They were intended for the *Plaindealer*, but were taken from my pocket while I was boarding on a cellar-door the other evening by the "Devil" of the *Leader*, and they have appeared in that journal much to my displeasure. I hope you will use them just for fun.

Yours, cabalistically, OLONZO WARD,

Cleveland, which is in the State of Oh! Higher!

July 82.

THOSE NEW CABLE ITEMS.

—The sea-serpent has been successfully laid between Aspy Bay and Port-au-Basque, and hereafter despatches from Heart's Content will be forwarded through it instead of by the yacht. It is not anticipated that the telegrams will be scaly at all.

—Right before last, in latitude 24 deg. 45 min., longitude 15 deg. 10 sec., 1000 fathoms deep, a party of mischievous young mermaids were caught swinging on the cable. They were whaled.

FROM EUROPE.—The report that Austria has been purchasing needle-guns to repair the rents made by Prussia, is manufactured out of whole cloth. Do you see the point?

—The London *Times'* special from Windsor says the Queen yesterday directed the Lord Treasurer to pay Minister Adams the amount claimed by the United States for losses by the *Alabama*, and that Mr. Adams received a check for the amount on the Bank of England, and at once turned it in to her Majesty's Exchequer to square the damages occasioned by the Fenian raid on Canada. Thus the "tie that binds us" is strengthened and perpetuated.

—Goldsmith's Deserted Village—"sweet Auburn, loveliest of the plain"—has been purchased on "ninety days" time for the American Premier, Mr. Seward, who will retire to that secluded locality, after the Philadelphia Convention, to pursue his studies on the Prophecies.

—In London, at an early hour last evening, a young gentleman, with spare legs, weak eyes, and light hair, named John Chivery, was observed by Little Dorrit—a young lady of amiable character who resides in the Old Marshalsea—to throw himself into the water from the Iron bridge. A paper found in his pocket after the body was recovered contained a pathetic inscription for his own tombstone.

—One Shylock was arrested at a late hour the other night, on the Rialto, in Venice, for being on a bender, and disturbing the neighborhood with his cries about his ducats and his daughter. He was marched across a bridge of large size to the police station in the Ducal palace by that excellent officer of the Adriatic Freedmen's Bureau, Othello, who has heretofore done the state some service.

FROM ASIA, EGYPT, AND PALESTINE.—The price of pork in Jerusalem advanced yesterday 2 shekels per pound.

—A young Damascus blade has been arrested in that city for coining the confidence game over a mummy of the 24 century. He sword'd awfully when he was "took up."

—An accomplished young woman in Tyre, a descendant of Queen Cleopatra, committed suicide day before yesterday by swallowing a dose of "Egyptian calla."

—The enclosure on the eastern side of the Garden of Eden, being in bad repair, an unruly hippopotamus lately escaped, but was soon secured. The local paper—the daily *Alpha and Omega*—says the Garden is going to ruin. All traces of the bower where Adam and Eve took their *siestas* have disappeared; though the trail of the serpent is plainly visible in the Orchard, the trees of which still bear fruit, but of inferior flavor and no piquancy.

—Navigation on the river Nile is obstructed by crocodiles. Water only three feet on the shoals, and falling.

FROM EL MEDINA.—A party of vagrants, called pilgrims, *en route* to Mecca, to visit the tomb of the lamented Prophet, were raided one day last week on the great desert by a band of gentle Bedouins, and rifled of their opium, garlic, and amulets. Allah il Allah!

THE MISSIONARY SERVICE.—Late reports from the Fejee islands represent the inhabitants as likely to suffer for lack of missionary meat. The stock on hand is reduced to a limited number of old and rather tough individuals, and a fresh supply of young and juicy victims would be hailed with delight.

FROM THE ORIENT.—The Tycoon of Japan committed hari-kari after reading the latest despatches from Mexico in the *Japanned Bummer*. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from mental obfuscation.

—The *Tribune's* special from Pekin says His Oriental Highness, the child of the sun and the brother of the moon, the Emperor of China, in order to relieve his subjects from the dreadful necessity of drowning their surplus children, has hit upon the plan of shipping the little innocents to the United States, where, of late years, he understands, there has been a great scarcity of babies.

(At this point the sea-serpent twisted his tail and thus prevented further communication. As soon as the twist is out, despatches will be sent through straight.)

THE FREEDMEN.

The Reported Kidnapping in Florida—The Advantages of the Southern Homestead Law—Industry of the Freedmen in Kentucky—Rebel Violence.

THE REPORTED KIDNAPPING.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Secretary Welles has directed that a contradiction be made of the capture of any slaves on the coast of Florida. He certainly is best informed as to what steps the Navy Department have taken in the matter. A Mobile paper of July 18 is responsible for the following:—A sloop was overhauled in Mobile lower bay, early on Tuesday morning, July 17, by the United States cutter, having on board fifty negroes, whom the parties were about to carry to Cuba and sell into slavery. These negroes had been collected at different employment offices in Louisville, Nashville, and Memphis, under a promise of $30 per month, to work on a plantation. The captain and crew of the ship were ironed and placed on board the sloop-of-war *Augustine* for safe keeping, and will be forwarded to Washington.

There are reasons for suspecting that the steamer *Virgin*, tug *George Williams*, and the schooner *Sunnyside* were interested in this slave trade, and that the schooner *Charles Henry*, that cleared at Mobile on the 7th July for Fowl river, with a cargo of lumber and laborers, was to take about one hundred and fifty negroes to sea. Of these facts, and more important ones, the authorities somewhere in Washington have been informed. It may not, however, be within the province of the naval officer to know of these matters. The representations of well-informed parties from the South consulting with members of Congress at the last session upon these very affairs, were the prime reasons for Representative Elliott's resolution for the appointment of a Conference Committee to visit the South, and investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau. It passed the House, but the Senate did not reach it. The success of slave-trading is, however, one of general gossip in the South, and Government officials, to somebody responsible, have closely watched and are well informed upon the subject. The officers of the cutters *Morris* and *McCulloch*, cruising in the Gulf, report their inability to find any reason for the belief that there is any kidnapping of negroes.

INDUSTRIOUS FREEDMEN TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD LAW.

A letter received here from the very highest authority states that large numbers of the freedmen will, on closing up their labors for this year, remove with their families to the homestead lands provided for by the Government in the new bill. The more enterprising and trustworthy portion of the freedmen, the class most valuable to the planters, are among the most determined to go. They take this mode of relief from harsh treatment, and evidence their becoming very rapidly self-supporting and self-reliant.

KENTUCKY.

General John Ely, Chief Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, is in Washington on an official visit. He reports that ninety-five per cent. of the freedmen in Kentucky are self-supporting, and are employed at fair wages. There is more land put in with crops this season than ever before. Wheat and hay are a fair average crop. For corn, hemp, and tobacco the prospects are for a very large yield. The active producers and wealthy landowners acknowledge that free labor is a success beyond their most sanguine expectations.

A bitter prejudice exists against the freedmen and white loyalists, among many of the returned Rebel soldiers, who style themselves "Regulators," and live by depredation and robbery upon these people. The military authorities are prompt in arresting these marauders and turning them over to the United States Circuit Courts for trial under the Civil Rights bill. In a large number of cases, the action of the Kentucky State Courts, where the rights and life of freedmen are concerned, is a farce and mockery upon justice.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

These Terrible Afflictions and Painful Diseases Positively Conquered at Last.

BE CONVINCED BY CANDID TRUTH.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

Remember, Used Inwardly.

There are no diseases treated with less success by Physicians than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA—few so prevalent, none so painful. The newly afflicted fly for relief to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years, repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry, my Doctor can't cure me, and I have spent thousands, trying to get well and am no better, is everywhere heard. It is no wonder the afflicted are suspicious and doubtful, for they have just cause to be, for truthfully, upon solid facts, certified to by hundreds, there is no positive infallible genuine never-failing cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, and Asthma at present known in this world other than Dr. FITLER'S Great Rheumatic Remedy, which defies your suspicions, and commands your confidence for the following reasons, viz.:—

First. Because it is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians.

Second. Because he has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing this infallible remedy.

Third. Because the medical properties of this great Remedy differs very essentially from all the remedies hitherto brought before the public.

Fourth. Because it is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Fifth. Because when you have used a bottle or two, and are satisfied it will not cure your particular case, you by application, get the full amount paid refunded without being compelled to continue on an indefinite period, although not a single case in thousands has ever had occasion to demand a return.

Sixth. Because Doctor Fitler has liberally reduced the price from $10 to $2 per bottle, so that all classes of society may have the opportunity of being alleviated from human suffering and disease.

Prepared at the Principal Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market, where Dr. Fitler personally advises free of charge.

Consultation hours, 10 to 1. All afflicted invited to call. Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle. 8 1ws

DR. SEELYE'S

LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

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An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, an Croup.

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One crate Teas and Coffees.
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GRAND ART ASSOCIATION.

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The plan of the award adopted is the following:—

Two hundred and ten thousand numbers, representing the certificates issued, will be placed in one wheel, and three hundred and two tickets inscribed with the names of the premiums (to wit—the Opera House, three hundred paintings, and the bust of Lincoln), will be placed in another. From these wheels a number and a premium will be drawn simultaneously, the number drawn in each instance, taking the premium drawn with it.

The premiums will be ready for delivery immediately upon the result of the award being known, and the person by whom the First Premium is drawn will receive a Conveyance in fee of an Unincumbered Title to the Crosby Opera House, subject only to the existing leases, the rents to accrue to the person to whom the property shall be awarded, from the day upon which the drawing takes place. Information relative to the title and legal arrangements will be furnished on application at the real estate office of Messrs. REES & AYRES, Chicago.

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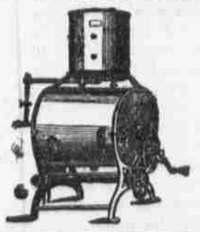

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